

PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

Union Anti-Lecompton Mass Meeting

OF THE CITIZENS OF ERIE COUNTY, N. Y.

Opposed to the Policy of the National Administration,

HELD AT ST. JAMES HALL, BUFFALO,

Thursday, May 27th, 1858.

BUFFALO:
COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER STEAM PRESS.

1858.

P R E F A C E .

It has been suggested that a history of the motives and events which originated the Mass Meeting, the proceedings of which are given in this pamphlet, would be valuable, as giving greater force to its effect in other localities.

When the Leecompton outrages were in process of consummation, no intelligent observer could fail to notice that the American and Republican press and people of Erie county were equally earnest in denunciation of so sectional a policy as that pursued by Mr. Buchanan. 'For a time, even the Democratic press of the city or Buffalo hesitated, but the slavery of party and the necessity of patronage soon compelled a submission, on its part, to the schemes of tyranny. The noble stand taken by the united opposition in Congress was, in itself, sufficient to wipe out the memory of old differences from the masses of each party, and tended strongly to bring them into nearer relations. The policy of the Administration finally triumphed, by means which need not be recited here. It followed, almost necessarily, that, in the daily intercourse of Republicans and Americans, the great good which might be accomplished by a united opposition was frequently discussed. For a time no formal measures were taken. Personal feelings and hostilities, engendered in a seven year's struggle to accomplish the same end by different means and instruments, were admitted to be the chief obstacle in the way of union; but the progress of events tended daily to evoke the patriotism of all good citizens, and just before the passage of the English substitute, an informal meeting was held at the Old Court House, in this city, made up of gentlemen from the various wings of the opposition. A conversational discussion was had, in which all joined in the expression of an opinion that past differences should be laid aside, in view of the urgent call for united action. General Nelson Randall acted as presiding officer on this occasion, and the result of the meeting was, that a

committee was appointed by the Chair, to report, at a similar informal meeting to be held a few days subsequently, such recommendations as it would deem proper, in relation to future action. General Randall named the following gentlemen as such committee :

HON. BENJ. WELCH, Jr.
HON. SOLOMON G. HAYEN,
PHILIP DORSHEIMER,
GEN. G. A. SCROGGS,
HON. E. G. SPAULDING,
E. R. JEWETT,
ALBERT SAWIN.

This committee entered upon the discharge of their duties, and, after discussion, recommended to the second meeting, held soon after the passage of the English substitute, that a call for a mass meeting should be issued to the voters of Erie county, accompanied with a circular explanatory of the objects and purposes of the proposed meeting. It was thereupon resolved that the recommendation of the committee be adopted, and that the same committee be charged with the duty of issuing the circular and call. In pursuance of that responsibility, the committee issued the following :

Circular.

BUFFALO, May 6, 1858.

DEAR SIR: The absolute and unconditional surrender of the national government into the hands of the aggressive and intolerant slave-power of the country, by the national administration, as exemplified in its attempt to impose a repulsive Constitution upon the people of Kansas, in defiance of their expressed wishes, makes it the imperative duty of all good citizens who desire to preserve the institutions inherited from their fathers, to ignore all considerations of a selfish character, and to unite at the polls for the purpose of deposing an administration at once so faithless and despotic. As a preliminary step, the undersigned have cordially united with their fellow-citizens in calling a mass meeting, to be held in this city on the 27th of May, at which an opportunity will be offered for a free and full expression of the sentiments of the people of the county in regard to their political rights and duties. Satis-

fied themselves that all personal and party considerations should, at this time, be made subservient to the public welfare, the undersigned have no hesitation in asking their friends in each of the wards and towns in the county, to unite with them in utter forgetfulness of the past, and in harmonious preparation for the future, to the end that the government of the country may be wrested from the hands of those who now control it.

Blank calls will be sent into every town and ward, and we respectfully urge upon you the importance of immediately obtaining the signatures of all persons, without regard to former political associations, who are now willing to oppose at the polls the principles and policy of the national administration.

As soon as the names of your townsmen are obtained to the call, please enclose it in an envelope directed either to E. R. JEWETT or E. G. SPAULDING. Whatever is done should be done immediately, so as to afford time for the publication of the names, in the papers of this city favoring the movement. Respectfully Yours,

BENJ. WELCH, Jr.
S. G. HAYEN.
E. G. SPAULDING.
G. A. SCROGGS.
P. DORSEIMER.
E. R. JEWETT.
ALBERT SAWIN.

P. S.—It is expected that able and popular speakers will address the meeting,

MEETING OF THE

Opponents of the Lecompton Constitution

AND OF THE

Friends of Republican Government in Kansas.

The opponents of the principles and policy of the national administration, without regard to former political associations, hereby call upon each other to assemble in Mass Meeting at the St. James Hall in the city of Buffalo on the EVENING OF THE 27TH DAY OF MAY, at half past seven o'clock, for the purpose of giving expression to their sentiments in reference to the infamous attempts to force, by threats and bribes, a repulsive and anti-republican constitution on the people of Kansas. Let the past be buried in oblivion, so that the people of Erie County may demonstrate, in an emphatic manner, that despotism, even when exemplified by James Buchanan and a subservient Cabinet and Congress, finds few sympathisers and advocates among them.

ALDEN.

C R Durkee
O Field
R E Scull
E D Gould
Isaiah Fullerton
Samuel Griffith
Nathan Maynard
R N Butler
W Morris
S B Butler
A S Hawks
M W Cady
A Kellogg
John Cowin
A W Parkhurst
J B Pride
W Platt
C Cowan
L W Cardall

H F Fullerton
F B Hathorn
H K Fullerton
C P Pratt
H A Pratt
A P Vandervort
David Mapes
J T Parnelle
G W Warner
Jacob Billier
Thos Clarke
Lucius Young
J F Butterfield
Silas Larkins
Langdon Russ
C Hathorn.
Newton Sill
B F Peck
F J Whiting

John Estabrook
Loomis St John
W L Webber
Willis Peck
Chas R Peck
H Eggleston
Wm Slade
Lewis Cattlin
S A Joslin
C E King
Munroe Harris
O R Joaly
Amos Rump
S Butterfield
Jaw Perry
David Flint
W S Chapin
B S Caswell
E W Hender

Oliver Field
C W King
Dexter Ewell
Orville Dodge
Ransom Stage
Lester Gary
L S Stowell
Jerry Farnsworth
Jas Roger Jr
Ira J Mann
Eli Hall

G Farnsworth
J A Brake
J Dennison
G B Storm
E H Ewell
H D Ewell
Elias Slater
E G Taylor
Thos Farnsworth
Edward Nabress
A D Farnsworth

J N Babcock
J N Thomas
J Thomas
H H Thomas
Hiram Goodman
Jas Butler
Wm Lord
John A Eddy
G Aunt
Owen Blodgett
W G Munn

AMHERST.

B Wilcox
John Oberholser
S Kreglole
M Snyder
John Frick
D Kreglole
Abraham Frick
A H Frick
Z Plarr
Martin Frick
J Oberholser
D D Miller
D Braten
Thos Crittenden sr
Geo Baker
Wm White
Jas S Youngs
J B Youngs
I T Youngs
A H Ayers
Grant Ladd
Grant Metz
John Ordner
A M Dunn
T B Richardson
J S King
Geo Shannon
Wm Van Pelt
A Rinewalt
J A Dole

J Huskell
G Kobler
Jacob Kobler
John Koan
N H Griffing
Jacob Frick
S Staley
John C Long
A Shape
H F Bigelow
Henry Bigelow
Michael Shultz
D Wehler
C Cagel
J B Frick
Daniel Nell Jr
Jones Laflamboy
B Laflamboy
Henry Bigelow
H F Bigelow
Chas Ayers
Chas Laflamboy
H Laflamboy
Henry Herr
B Miller
H Gadwell
O F H Barnard
Vincent Rogers
J Hutchinson

John Searly
David Watter
Jacob Searly
Jacob Bournan
Alva Fuller
Martin Osvoald
A Newhooker
John Frick
Nathau Wright
Henry Lubler
Jacob Kuffer
John Huver
Jas Rumbold
J T Ayer
John Lehn
Henry Lighthall
John Schus
Samuel Scruce
Geo Watenbeck
Joseph Luswig
Joseph Pauli
J Laflamboy
Chas Burf
Luther -palding
J Bestow
M Windrogle
J S Call
Emanuel Herr
S L Bestow

AURORA.

O Henshaw
J G Darby
Harlow Field
John Castle on
Rev M Paul
Enoch Thurston
H G Parson
G N Mead
F Gillett
John Creman
Nathan Eddy
J T Bowen
J B Edmunds
A Eddy
Chas R Aldridge
Henry Kahn
Hiram Webster
B Pratt
Daniel Blakeley
Josiah Emery
Seneca Bragg

J Darbee
Leonard Field
John W Griffin, Jr
Myron A Kelyea
George B Kelyea
Henry Van Wie
Lewis Vroman
C G Carrier
Ira S Adams
Geo S Bragg
Joseph Bragg
Geo W McIntyre
Orville Pomeroy
Joseph Lewis
Jas Underhill
C M Benson
Wm A Bragg
M L Eddy
R A G Hyde
R Chamberlin
Alex Gr -vy

N H Darby
F J Darby
Abijah Paul
John Huntington
Wm H T urston
Volcott Read
Wm W Bond
Henry Kyser
J Rile
A T Hambleton
P P Person
Timothy Falne
Barton Ayer
Jas N Baley
Chas P Person
Lyman Cornwell
Aaron Riley
C P Person Jr
Jeremiah Bayliss
Wm Knight
John Bragg

BOSTON.

Smith Jones
Hiram Pierce
John Churchill
Louis T Newell
F B Churchill
E B Churchill Jr
H B Woodruff
Geo W Chaffee
J L Holly
Amos Rockwood
E N Hatch
Ira Woodward
A K Woodward
Simon Talm
Zebedee Britton
W B Rice
J O Churchill
Henry Johnson
Lovel Winslip
E H Smith
R Thomas
R Farnsworth
B Hough
John Walker
J Keeter
J H Keeter
E W Keeter

John Rockwood
L D Chandler
D Talm
A D More
Martin Lake
R Holt
Chas Case
J H Merried
John Sims
S P Newell
A D Brooks
Anson Outman
J H Underhill
Abraun Hardin
S Dowding
S Dowding Jr
Hiram Sala
Samuel Britton
Alfred Jones
J O Spague
A Srazague
Phillip Dook
Stephen Keater
P C Bowen
T Penhollow Jr
Thos Sately

Chas Underhill
Wm S Maulton
M G Drake
S West
E Menis
Joseph Alger
J E Hatch
E Hatch
Geo Payne
John Rice
Alva Hill
Watson Jones
R Alger
A C Adams
Wm Jones
Wm Niles
Geo Beebe
Oliver Holt
Nelson Prentice
Benj Keater
J Hoag
E Tupper
H Cardey
Arnold Keater
S Washburn
C A Rector

BRANT

Asahey Avery
Leonard Sisson
Sherman Avery
Solomon Fenton

Morris Morey
Joseph Morey
Thos W Fenton
Joseph Thompson

Geo Casky
G W Milion
Geo S Prentice
Medad Terwilliger

Jos G Sisson
G F Moore
M Baker
D Gall
T H Matterson
S V R Sweet
S M Hills
Wm Stanton
S Conolly
R W B Benedict
L Taylor
H Jameson
T Judson
A Edmonds
A Sprague
A Southwick
B C Sprague
E Sprague
A S Southwick
C Southwick
S P Fox
E H Fox
I Lang
Aulther Smith

Abel F Avery
J Glichter
J Belote
W Oastman
A B Wood
D Pierce
Hugh Jameson
J L Christie
G Haight
Wm Stetson
K Chaffin
A F Brown
Levi Benedict
H Baldwin
S Prentice
A Tracy
T Tucker
I Tabor
W Kumball
I Varney
I Southwick
D Southwick

BUFFALO.

Lewis F Allen
Chas E Clark
Lefebvre Farnham
Stephen W Lyons
Harvey Thompson
A N Clapp
D Wentworth
J N Tift
Jacob Crowler
Abraham Zull
Nelson Vanderlip
J C Zittel
E Fullington
James Haggart
E F Fowler
H Roy Gilbert
N B Keitt
Henry Thornton
Jas L Haggart
Jas H P Snyder
A J Wetherell
H I Armstrong
A H Thompson
H Thompson, Jr.
Henry Miller
Marlen Wilson
Samuel Blossom
W H Robinson
Philip Barry
Robt Hart
Chas W Smith
E S Vanwickie
J J Foltz
Chas E Sheard
Jas Spencer
Geo G Farnham
L D Giggis
E Haller
J H Husted
James Netting
M Clor
Frank Shum
Wm C White
James Smith
Edmund Moses
R B Hancock
A R Hanson
Samuel W Taylor
Calvin Taylor
Wm W Sloan
Jos Stringham
P Dorsheimer
A McKay
Andw Houliston
Seneca A Clark
H B Mixer
Aif S Hubbell
Elias A Bradley
Chas P Clapp
John Benson
Tim McDonough
Peter Corbish
R S Foote
W A Hart
A S Hart
Benj Dickey
Jas S Fernald
Samuel Lake
J G Hoyt
Hugh Webster
D J Webster
A B Vedder
E E Stafford
D Vorce
Stephen S Husted
G Husted
J G Guenther

Hiram Barton
N H Gardner
J L Alberger
Le Grand Marvin
O H Marshall
Rufus Wheeler
J G Garner
John C Gage
M Chapman
H P Rudy
J S Sage
J M Lusk
H W Church
A W Trowbridge
Theodore Briggs
E L Clark
A S Comby
M H Provost
W T Provost
P J Palmer
T F Elliott
Geo P Howard
P Seatt
C Ferguson
B Thompson
E Norris
P J Drou
A C Morev
C F Emory
C D Wright
John J Wolf
Wesley Williams
P Bever
Chas B Phelps
P A Smith
H P Jones
F Saylor
Jas Miller
H French
H S Chamberlain
Chas E Morse
S S Kellog
Cuyler Garrett
Edward P Chapin
J Beardsley
A S Hinkley
A P Mason
E J Baldwin
Peter G Huck
L P Parker
Chas H Chapin
E C Sprague
J Whittock
Wm H Brierley
A Andre
A G Stevens
Augustus Prenatt
R H Stevens
N Hurd
A Curtis, Jr
Levi Shoen
Stephen S Wright
Edward Pettit
Geo N Milner
E A Millingman
Geo W Barker
E L Wabben
Lorenz Gillig
C M Emerick
Fred Schiefer
Fred Reineckle
Geo Herle
Wm Weisbrodt
Christian Ruling
Phillip Fleish
J Kammerer
Jacob Hehr

Zenas Willis
A D Griffin
S Safford
R Baldwin
Thos Martin
W Wyman
D Martin
H Hudson
A H Mosher
Theron Strong
H Hunt r
Thos Mulford
S Pike Jr
P H Scott
S H Yeomans
D Colvin
N Southwick
Frank Sprague
F Ames
H Husted
M Thoraton
L Byron
Asa Post

Orlando Allen
Geo, Drullard
H H Mattoon
F P Stevens
A Twichell
J N Matwewa
J P W hburn
Setli Clark
Selim Sears
Thomas B Hastings
W W Gillespie
Augustus Raynor
H H Bissell
Rinaldo Farr
John J Sidway
E A Shaw
John Fleming
John Young
Daniel Brown
Chandler J Wells
Chas Wolff
A McArthur
Zenas Clark
S W Carpenter
Geo Patininn
John McWeldemar
Thad P Sears
Alonzo Ferguson
James O Putnam
Wm Wilkison
Sanford B Hunt
James Selis
James Haneheit
Geo Hubbard
Jas Hubbard
Oscar True
Wm Barran
L Weller
F Smith
Samuel Pine
Lewis P Keyes
O Williams
G C Coit
W S Beeb
J L Miller
J W Carpenter
Edward Dewey
Silvester Day
Warren Blanchard
L P Parkherst
Oscar Parkhurst
T N Boynton
Fred Shadrake
J Blain
Jas Harraden
Wm Wilkison
August Ruhter
Julius Wirth
Lorenz Heyer
T Heinzmann
H Schmidt
Chas Kanzer
Stokkar Henry
Peter Paul
Chas Knauber
W M Cone
Henry Schutrum
A Drucker
Wm Messing
Jno Schmidt
Chas Schiefer
Gain Robinson
Geo Radle n
Jacob Gerlach
Jos Kappenmann
Wm A Donald
Godfreid Popp

Jos Cooley
H Kelley
J W Swartz
Geo W Rickard
Oliver Fernald
Jos Zimmermann
Hiram Titus
Chas K Marshall
A H Clark
Albert Watkins
C B Hutchins
L J Waters
A A Howard
T R Stocking
Jas D Phelps
S Weber
Geo Whitcomb
H Henderson
John H Brown
Alb't N Henderson
Alex W Harvey
L P Perkins
L Hunsley
J H Selkirk
Joseph Smith
Webster
P Hodge
Clifford A Baker
Stevenson Hume
Joshua Barnes
Thomas Terry
D D Benson
Wm N Barnes
Wm G Oatman
Gain Robinson
Samuel Smith
Tailmadge Evans
Nelson James
D W Williams
John Bush
N Cooper
O C Pierce
E H Hale
Linus Hubbard
I P Beadle
E G Waldron
Geo Day
A S Baker
N K Hopkins
D Powell
A S Raze
E B Jewett
C E S Thomas
David F Day
Wm H Scott
M Stevens
Geo S Williams
Anson A Becker
Sidney Watkins
Sidney Watkins, Jr
C S Macomber
C S Dann
G P Stevenson
J McArthur
Chas Daniels
G W Allen
Timothy Paige
M B Moore
Alfred A Beers
Joshua H Lee
Hiram Brush
Orlando Allen, Jr
B F Felton
Joseph Partridge
J G Partridge
Alex Brush
Wm C Brush
E K Richardson
John E Altenbury
W Watta
Wm E Powers
J P Tripp
F Freiberger
E C Hull
Samuel A Keen
B Thompson
Wm Shuffelt
R D McFarlane
Peter Minkler
Jas J Bennett
H B Lamberton
Hiram Brown
J G Bates
C G Fox
J Whipple
D M Cheney
J G Turner
A McPherson
Andrew Edmonson
L T Conway
D G Dollamer
James Cool

Theodor Lelsen
C Kademrecht
N W Thayer
Henry Schneider
Christopher Buehl
John Schiefer
Frederick Swart
Nicolas Schank
Geo Zimmermann
Philip Seibert
John M Schuler
Henry Swartz
Y Schutrum
Philip Klein
Peter Firestone
Dr P Sonnick
M Greiner
Jacob Schiffer
Daniel Bowen
William Moeser
H Cook
A Jackson
Elijah Wells
Alexander Brown
Granville Lacy
B G Streeter
Chris Mamon
Warren P Case
C A Streeter
S Husted
G Husted
Samuel Husted
Jas A Husted
John Root
J H Marvin
L McFarland
N W Oney
Alfred Ethridge
Franklin B Brantz
Daniel Wells
M L Wright
S Langworthy
John Bordman
Jas D Wilito
A Palmer, Jr
E S Barnes
James S Lyon
Geo W Scott
John Warnop
S W Lathrop
Geo M Kobb
John Shoon
Dan B Castel
A Clark
Jas Jackson
Hurace Will ox
J A Thompson
R S Burrows
Rollen Germain
C Tucker
Cyrus Griffind
Jos L Fairchild
Joel Thayer
Israel Gillett
Warren Lampman
Ruswell Strong
E S Elias
Frank Art
Joseph Mugridge
Jacob Weil
O B Woodward
Anthony Malone
F H Young
E B Stinson
Chas Mead
John Borst
Thomas Kink
A S Hawks
Wm Winnis
P Lorenz
Peter Cook
Geo Dunlop
K E Barton
S C Eckard
P C Dodge
J Clifford
Wellington Meech
A M Cheesbrough
Wm Kemp
Joseph McClure
Wm Chappell
M R Boughton
E J Palmer
Henry Acton
Thos Roberts
Thos Cannon
Wm W Mann
Wm Farrik
Thos McGrish
Patrick Kel y
Edward Magher
Isaac Black

Hollers Stephan
Monro Fritt
Phillip Yung
F Diehl
Phillip Diehl
Stephen Diebold
John Fuerstein
Geo Hirach
John Weiss
Christian Schelder
Charles Bulleitzer
Lorenz Kirchmayer
Jacob Kirchmayer
John Gross
John Roth
Henry Spenger
John C Nispe
Philip Traum
J H Black
John Taylor
Thos Bradford
David Pratt
Chas Gilbert
L J Hood
Wm Taggart
L C Owens
Jacob Miller
Robert Hall
H D Danning
Thomas Porter
C J King
Dexter Belden
W R Philpot
R S Philpot
Darius Jewell
C W Day
R R Day
Adin Swan
R W Hall
W S Reed
Stewart E Swan
John F Sibley
N H Barnes
C B Barnes
J N Philpot
Jacob Jerhardt
L C Rausch
S J F Raash
Wm Water
John R Lee
A S Webster
D Allen
Jas White
J M Radcliff
Wm Allen
Jacob Hans
Anthony Brosce
Geo L Fattey
Riley Sanders
A Spitzmiller
Orin Bird
John Nares
F A Alberger
Geo R Kibbe
S H Grosvenor
Nelson Little
Edward McCormick
John Booth
Thos P Warren
H F Colton
E A Maynard
Geo Wadsworth
David Mathews
W W Sanders
John Dickey
A A Harris
Daniel Bowen
S C Montague
Stephen S Wright
Laz Lazarus
Gronous Naver
J W Conan
Samuel Van Every
Otis Shepardson
Andrew Edmonson
John Doty
John Annolt
R B Wells
W G Drkeman
Adam Jones
G H Sweet
John Sul y
Thos Sully
D C Homer
E W Baeclodor
Chas Halley
C Brown
Wm Clark
F Cowing
John Peterson
Samuel Caldwell

G W Hatt	Fred Urlboud	John Quin	Jas Thorton	Wm Johnson	John Nickerson
P B Myer	P W Gleeson	Rody Redden	William Kent	Benj H Austin jr	D Pool
E Cowing	Nicholas Hyman	Thos Penders	John H Schuler	D A Hubbell	Wm Ball
Joseph Whittet	Edward Helfern	James T Moylan	Orson Phelps	T J Duley	Hugh Webster
John Munson	Michael Quinn	Thos Readdon	N W Blodgett	W W Parsons	Henry Francis
Geo Warner	Wm J Long	Wm Juice	T J Atwater	Joel Wheeler	J S Ladd
Wm Simpson	M C Gorman	M Vandeburgh	B D Gilbert	B F Bruce	D D Bidwell
Henry Morse	Michael E Trawley	John M Smith	C Blodgett	W M Kasson	B Z ler
Wm R Philpot	James Carroll	John Ernst	C A Hopkins	R G Mathews	H B Burt
Frank W Fisk	L E Harris	G W Wilder	W S Philpot	Geo B Dudley	W H Clear
S W Howell	John Rudy	J Guild	W W Bristol	Horace Hills	Jas Kestor
A Curney	F Warster	C W Butler	Edw Stitt	R M Wanner	A H Coit
C Graham	M Haulbank	Thad P Sears	Edward Hopkins	H B Milk	N R Haines
A C Adams	F Baker	John W Clark	D W Whiting	J M Wilson	Wm Wason jr
Job Gorton	A S Ford	A Abbott	J V W Annin	I Wilson	Wm White
A A Justin	M Henning	C J Day	Wm Stimpson	S N Callender	D I Chappell
G H Fullington	J Wolf	S G Hill	Geo Sandrock jr	O G Steele	J H Waterman
M Manger	J Speider	N L Whitney	C G Brundey	Geo Cot jr	Geo Griffith
Jas Howell	T Stail	O McCollum	S S Gatum	V M Rice	Wm Peck
C Shiffham	S H Cowles	F Hartenay	J M Brainard	W M Bishop	Wm R Bassett
Geo Scharr	F G Warren	C E Rosenbury	Wm Frost	A Garner	J P Rheinhardt
Carl Vust	T Combs	W S Abbott	Jas D Sawyer	Wm C Bryant	Thos Wright
J Saul	J F Beels	G P Glass	A L Griffin	D Crandall	T B Wright
S Burkhardt	A P Yaw	A Barker	H H Gregg	Amos Morgan	B R Smith
V Shnelz	G R Yaw	E Pringer	John G Weimar	A H Till	Geo Heidelberg
M J Oatman	W R Ayres	S N Watson	M Greiner	Phillip Lorenz	Geo Probevot
J B Lamphere	W S Rice	G A Crocker	Mathias Halst	Jacob Molken	J hu Probevot
J Martin	A Milard	L B Dwight	Henry Kraft	Sebastian Haehn	Reinhardt Berthang
A Fleeman	J C Anthony	G Maou jr	Christian Navenzehl	Edward Spencer	Ferdinand Pachenks
Gottlieb J Wollf	G G Lockwood	E Taust	Chas Fahnsent	Chas Smith	Carl Lorenz
J H VanButhen	L Day	E Bristol	George Enner	Louis Poh	Jno Schneider
C Bush	F M Thorne	D W Holmes	Adam Knescht	Michael Stork	Jno Endres
H Newhouse	J S Tainlor	G G L on	George Frislay	F Kendall	Geo H Smith
J Hirtly	G B Snow	I D White	Valentine Wagner	Ben C Cordwell	Thos L Harvey
W W Harder	Wm D Davis	P Miller jr	Wm Bailingier	Saint Dobbins	Jacob Brock
B H Austin jr	J Cook	J Meyer	Leopard Schoenhal	V Anten	R A Jewell
J C Fellows	I G Lapp	P Craner	Geo Schoft	John Galle	A Kiefhaber
G Parsons	John Druar	Julius Bauman	Fred Greiner	Martin Herzberger	J A Murray
G M Meyer	C Mesasz	C Bromer jr	John Hellreigel	T C Thorn	Seth Austin
Wm S Teller	F Hohn	P Crumer jr	Charles Thorn	Joseph Hill	Geo Hestmaier
Wm Phillips	J Gaetz	J Seward	Jacob Braunbach	L A Ruehl	Geo Gasten
G G Gibson	G Argus	David Cooper	Fredrick Rohs	Jacob Barth	H Kein
E Safford	C Nye	Michael Ernst	Jacob Albroch	Lorenz Harunony	Fritz Rosso
T Chester	S Wilson	Frank Lang	Peter Korn	A Bashen	Jno Simpson
H L Safford	E A Austin	G A Herrandee	Carl Uessal	Hen y Keppel	E Bennett
C Adams	W A Hughes	F Geib	Jacob Urban	Phillip Hager	Henry Waygand
L McFarland	H Colvin	John Mischo	G H Kelly	Wm Linnenkobl	L LeClear
A Paige	B Colvin	T Bal	J F Deming	John Elkhart	M A Whitney
J H Chase	W V Rush	John Maurer	A J Sage	R C Sage	M H Otis
D P Wheeler	E Austin	John Holler	Silas Parsons	Daniel Nelson	D L Snocks
A Parmelee	J M Corns	Mathias Reiz	Jus Ingria	W H Seely	J P Kinte
P Taylor	W D Rector	Adolph Machwirth	H G White	E Bell	Wm Madison
J Corns	J Finney	Joseph Z og	M H Birge	B D Roynt	John M Rider
H T Wadsworth	A Nisbet	J Bruhbel	A Crooks	I Huston	Jno Warren
M Nye	J C Siefferts	J L Barnes	C Kor	J G Brinard	N Britton
John Dall	C Bronner	R G Stewart	D Kiscock	J J Gibbons	J Maxwell
J C Smith	C Herriman	I S Buell	E H Forbush	R Gibbons	D N Clark
S W Walker	Myron H Clark	C E Rosenbury	W W Andrews	Theodore Wild	J B Perry
John Root	I C Briggs	Chas Germain	J W Green	J T Flint	J Bansk
Jesse Peck	James Van Bener	Chas Smith	I A Jones	John Wallen	Wilhelm Kock
P Gregory	Joseph Whittet	J W Hawkins	Philip Germony	V McCollins	August Ball
W J White	J P Ne dham	I S Noyes	W Bieler	J M Johnson	Jos I lrbach
Geo Stringer	Norman Leonard	S W Pope	Chas M Einrich	John Welker	Konrad Pauer
Henry Lamb	Wm Waters	Z G Allen	Lorenz Schuhart	Mathew Hettinger	J Thompson
Richard Ford	I J Far vill	W H Eastman	Julius Hoch	John Leach	Fritz Geiger
Chas Merric	James Prouty	E Howard Hume	Ann rees Vogt	L Breukle	Lewis Magen
Eph Sternberg	B H Colburn	John Allen	Heinrich Braun	John A Nuhu	Lewis Siebert
G C Blake	F J Fithian	I A Rathbun	George Dewald	Peter Shultz	I Kohn
Daniel T Morris	C Metz jr	John Horwarth	Heinrich Schmidt	Fred Shutt	M ehling
S Rogardus	Ed Hurlburt	E B Cheney	H Steuercke	John Friezt	Joseph Rieter
H Hoardus	Andrew J Conor	I B Holmes	Henry Swartz	L Lathermann	R Munon
John Brickell	H J Gilman	H S Hubbell	P Baldensperger	Z Lie z	Hermann Doerphre
Thos Russell	M S Chas oberlain	Edward Gallagher	Gorge Wed	J Regencius z	Pedar S Tihore
W D Davison	Harlow Frouch	Elias F Rogers	Christoph Hauber	William Lantz	Aug Fredericke
George L Burns	Stephen Thorn'ton	Santford Youngs	H Reavels	Abraham Barnes	Michael Henlein
George F Squire	Fayette Rumsey	Achmon Freeman	C H D Scott	G Linkelmann	Antoni Borche jr
Wm Ver er	Julius Walker	H C Roberts	I H Hawkins	G Schneider	Jacob Zimmer
Jas D Warren	Ormond Butler	Hugh Sloan	C I Graham	H Luderse	M Zieler
Joseph Candee	Saml Dunn	G Candee	K B Williams	D Gurdin	Jacob Yang
W C Bowers	E R Fellows	I S Thompson jr	C B Brooks	Chas inkow	Jacob Molter
R E Hoyt	J H Hooper	D G Simonds	E Rottler	Geo Benz	Michael Yung
S McPherson	John Snyder	Wm D Rerson	J S Gnanly	C A Muller	Daniel Yung
John Adams	Phillip Stemler	James M Dick	G W McQuann	C A Mytler	Chas Yung
John F Bisbee	Sam J Thompson	D Dan	George Beerz	C J Zytch	Peter Yung
John C Huntly	C T Allen	Jas H Dennis	Rumet Yuckes	C Joseph	Samuel Gould
Seth Whitkoll	M Sherbas	Wm Havnell	Jacob Zruth	Ernest Tappe	Lewis Wilcox
Chas M Plain	Wm Havnell	Ex kiel Husted	Rudolph Kanzon	L P Bretun	Geo N Ricken
Elmore H Walker	James Henry	Richard Exlley	John Sheuers	David Spariolo	John Arnold
Lewis Freeman	George Kirby	Philip Wursteisen	John Kretz	Jung Yawb	Peter Green
G E Bacon	Adam Eva	Wm Heier	John Striegei	Geo Metzger	Rich Bullymore
L F Richards	S S Gro-venor	I C Wilcox	D Dugrass	Burk Lyman	J R S Beardman
J R Prince	Noah Freeman	Peter Piacas	Patt Lawder	H C Brown	Geo T Gering
F E Ruther	T Somerville	G Murphy	L Warner	Martin Thorp	Harrison Guild
J D Bion	Wm F Robertson	Rufus Snider	J Phalggraf	C Monterey Baldy	Chas Bekart
Jos Hall jr	John C Clark	H Atwood	Gottlieb Vogt	A G Morgan	Josh Piser
N Haxlox	I S Wilgis	John Knox	Christoph Hager	R Bowzentsky	R W Vnas
H H Lamphhear	A C Clark	H J Williams	M Ma tz	Joeph Webb	Henry Ward
J Spinner	J C Sullivan	C J Elghime	Joseph Mertz	Peter Cannon	E Davis
A A Rollins	F Shritzeaman	Freeman T Kellogg	Peter Daltor	Asshel Potter	John Lanny
Thos Lamphier	T Fryens	Wm S Prior	Lewis Gith	Sam Trichell jr	Corn rad Reithard

John Luemklos
Michael Doug
Henry Rose
George Bals
Math Mualter,
Peter Leppa
Wm Dursheimer
C N Otis
E S Prosser
Otis F Presbrey
Jas Sheldon
Henry Martin
J Nag
John V S Adriance
John McDonald
H J Grover
Joseph Contsworth
Stephen Mapes
G W Smith
Jas B Bogert
Jas Granson
L K Rogert
I A Walker
Fred R Herrick
Wm H Jones
John J Doolittle
Geo W Sweet
N M Her
S Neff
Anthony Reeder
George Jud
George Freund
Joseph Rauch
Conrad Hutzler
Chris Hoffman
John Block
J C Lemon
Thos McMurray

Charles Brown
S N Slocum
Jas A Appleby
Geo Muiridge
I K Putman
T P Washburn
Samuel Peters
Wm S Snell
Geo J Waters
O N Winslip
Wm Lavery
H Inman
Fred Trankle
G W Dingman
C MacKnozie
B H King
N Darrow
James Lander
John T Smith
Samuel Green
Edward Sisler
George Fin
Jacob Fin
George Feldman
James Campbell
J Giesemaier
Carl Napell
John Schleifer
Edward Fegar
T F Lennox
C B Lynch
Jesse Westcott Jr
Andrew Hibbard
B Boltz n
S Nerg
John Kautz
Geo L Marvin
L Chester

Henry Rentiman
Jean T Wegerman
Care Worst
Bernhart Korn
G F Needham
Geo Greig
J W Thomas
R D Curands
J W Bron
Gustavus Bassett
Gustavus B Tobey
Theodore Butler
G Webster Bush
J Colter
A I Clark
S C Clark
N Jones
A Webster
Gottlieb Osterholz
T G Barroghs
I Evans
Win Poice
Ira Davenport
Samuel L Hull
Wm Horton
Peter Palmer
P Philip
Joseph Blanchard
Wm R Allen
Henry Vollbrecht
Junius N Hatch
John Drexler
M Lander
T Prendergast
John Murphy
Frank Mollat
Wm Bailey
R P Tutill

Mathias Wall
W A Aylesworth
Wheeler Buffum
Samuel T Adams
Janna Churchill
J M Churchill
Stephen Underhill
Wm Underhill
David Hoxsie
Ira Eaton
Lyssander Frances
Simon Frances
Thomas Buffum
Isaac How
Benj Maltby
Thos limes
M A Sprague
J S Maltby
C W Lord
H C Lynde
L French
M Abbott
G R Warren
Hudson Smith
O Drake
J J Warren
Wm Klucacid

A C Ladd
COLDEN.
Elisba Catlin
Albert H Buffum
J J Getchell
Y W Buffum
Dan F Buffum
L C Bart
Isaac Linn
Robert Todd
Francis T Bishop
Albert G Southwick
S S Southwick
Jarvis Bois
Daniel McKay
Edwin Olden
W Holt
Jno Sheldon
Wm L White
Wash Lusk
Jas Enley
C Coker
G W Thurston
Stephen Iri h
Wm Schetter
Chas Akard
N Irish

H R Vantie
M Calkins
H Southwick
Jas A Paul
H Sipes
Oscar Halleck
A C Calkins
L Hoxsie
Thos Warren
John B Darby
H C Perham
Murray T Carey
E D Pease
J Braker
J R Helges
J Serallu
K Green
Lynan Drake
F B Child
Jas Enley
H J Thurston
Wm H Apprd
W A Calkins
Wm Lewis
Delos Brewer
Jonathan Maynard

CHEEKTOWAGA.

Alex Hitchcock
Jesse Vaughn
W M Wythe
A Hitchcock

George Wythe
N Blingworth
George Ball

Wm N Bennett
James Hitchcock
Frank Hitchcock

CLARENCE.

N Oakley
C Parker
Wm H Billington
Warren Sharp
Peier Clark
M Fisher
Chas Seib
J Durbarow
J Bicker
H F Neal
Christian Roth
A Samuel
Jos Vigh
Conrad Sewhaer
Geo Stevens
E W Ludel
S Fillmore
M Kimberly
Philip Heath
J Beemans
John Morrison
John Shepp
Peter McCarty
A Hatter
H H Diller
J Lauber jr
Jeff Herron
Wm Respriveam
George Mofie
John Gross
D F York
S P Cotton
D Wager
O Mead
Carl Berg
D Sharrer
N Durbarow
C T Forsyth
Geo Winborn
Jacob D Her
Robert Brown
Moses Martin
Wm Riegle
F Rimeglar
S Zlim
Wm D Choate
B T Adams
A Chaffee
Mecall Long
William Long
S R Long
J H Leech
Stephen Johnson
John M Ballou
O B Adams

John Cormer
Christian Smith
A Lounecker
G W Summ
D Woodward
Peter Bloker
J Egorer jr
A Minar
Andrew Metz
Frank Brown
D Bloker
H Meel
Abraham Good
Wm Nebrbass
Philip Fisher
A B Gantz
S H Heshey
F Shurtel
S M Ritter
Geo Eberhart
Fred Sverr
J Esleman
Emmanuel Metz
Wm Hoehn
Jacob Kurtz
Joseph Wise
James Carr
John C Root
Henry Bleker
Christian Zeile
D C Kurtz
Aaron Thompson jr
Samuel Wise
Rudolph Frenzle
John Vantine
Karl Bickert
Andrew Carmer
Levi Martin
David Riegle
Thos Durbarow
John Good
Paul R-ganmosen
E Purz
Levi Metz
John Smith
Geo W Studer
E B Cuning-am
O Warren
Thos S Volden
J H Mengoffin
Wilder Vantine
G B Vantine
Sherman Kimbel
Jarris Chaffee
Benj A Shope

Benj Metz
Jacob Huber
N Carner
John Gaver
Morgan Cotton
Saw Tiller
John Miller
Michael Fisher
John Berry
G J Pugley
Wildre Warner
Silas Carmer
Uriah Diller
Wm B Bodine
Wm R Danser
Jacob Cox
David Bloker
Wilhelm Diez
S Pugsley
Henry Zorith
Wm Leopard
A Leopard
M Ho-anmose
Chas Frenzle
Uriah Croop
S W Kitzer
L G Warner
Anthony Lepard
John I. Carmer
Richard Perine
John Kreibiel
W N Mage
Jesse Hummel
D Lehman
A R Wise
R Edgar Gross
Wm Wessierick
Jacob Berry
James Graham
Thomas Wecker
Samuel Carmer
John Shettler
Napoleon Parker
V Blasins
Abram Carmer
Peter I Bickert
Bart Bodine jr
Andrew U Nye
Byron Chaffee
D Vantine
L P L Parker
Philip L Jones
J A Caruer
P Windnagle
I Johnson

J H P umb
Azel Keller
John G Young
H B Hickox
Geo B McMillen
Dan A Dye
Hiram Lind-ley
H W Johnson
B Saunders
John F Allen
W H Hanson
Peter Cook
Stephen A Sisson
William Cook
Stephen A Sisson
William Cook
D B Allen
Sylvester Henry
Thomas J Kerr
Chas W Gramis
Wm Walker
Truman J Cole
Isaac H Russell
Philemon Walden
Erastus Kellogg
Wilber Morris
Geo H Hodges
P H Perry
B W Sherman
Nathaniel Knight
Anson G Conger
F L Knight
S Cary Adams
S Hudson
I W Tanner
R I H Foster
Timothy Clark
David Boverly
S C Andrews
Z A Bartlett
Wm W Ransell
G J Hood
L H DeWolf
Kendall Johnson
Hiram Gibbons
Denison Bartlett
L B Wickham
Noah Doty
John E Randall
J A Smith
Norman Reynolds
Wm A Johnson
D W Collum
Abram Foster
Jas O Crandall
Wm Stephenson
Allen A Irish
Joseph Gifford

COLLINS
Martin Perr n
Geo F Southwick
Richard Blaisdell
Joseph Potter
N F King
Elon S Crampton
Edwin R Harris
S B Grinith
Levi Taft
Abner Taft
Isaac Allen
Jacob Becker
Eliot Furman
Sylvanus Landsley
James Ros-nburgh
J H McMillan
Samuel Stewart
Stephen P Randall
Augustus Smith
S W Smith
S W Smith
O K Waite
Sylvanus Bates
Steph N Southwick
Peter Potter
Jonas W Cook
Allen Woodward
Sylvester Polty
F L Fisher
A L Harris
Uriah Burham
Asa D Wilber
Wm Grandsall
Benj C Lynde
S H Warner
Conrad Bender
John Harris
Philander Pierce
Jeterason Crandall
H P Hill
H Colburn
A W Cook
Caleb J Randall
Ezra N Warner
S M Miller
Chas D Pierce
Geo Lenox
Chas Pierce
Emmons Pierce
Henry Kronz
Enoch Randall
Chas B Collum
D W A Sibley
Phillip Nyhart
George F Smith
Chas C Potter
Henry M Potter
H W Palmerton

John E Moss
Hume H Hathaway
Ephraim Chase
Andrew Potter
Miron Barr
Elijah Wells
Sylvanus Bates, Jr
Ransom Moss
Brazil Coon
Orton W Howe
Benj Perry
Edwin H Hitchcock
Sam T Munger
L Waterhouse
Enos Southwick
Hiram Adams
M Robison
Wm Peacock
Zimri Howe
S F Perrin
George C Waite
George F Potter
George Sisson
Abram Southwick
Joshua Allen
Isaac A Wells
Jas W Pierce
H P Ferris
Chas Wing
W H Parkinson
S W Soule
Albert Wilber
Wm C Hill
Austin Graham
John Albee
Lewis Hopkins
Wm S Knight
Alphens Adrich
Geo W Kellom
J A Bladell
Geo Skeggs
H Wickham
Smith Phillips
R Huck
G Potter
John Hawks
Ely Ege
M J King
Sylvanus B Cook
Jos ah Phillips
E D Knight
Jas Mathews
Henry S Wing
A Hall
Daniel Irish
Chas H Stewart
Almond D Conger

CONCORD.

Byron Cochran
Michael Smith
M B Churchill
R W Tanner
J B Saxe
B B Roslin
Wm Y Pierce
Geo E Bensley
Joseph Tanner
E Churchill
David M Baker

Wm Watkins
Edwin Wright
S F Thompson
J N Richmond
R C Eaton
John Wilcox
F R Mathewson
E W Cook
J H Watson
C C Sermaner

Seth Wheeler
S Sibley
Luther Killom
Caleb Ingalls
P H Warner
Z Ingalls
A Griffith
G Needham
Benj Kathub jr
J Vaughan

EAST HAMBURGH.

J B Paxon
J Pierce
Jas Hoag
S B Wheelock
Stephen Brown
Amos Chilcott
A T Fish
Peter Webster
Stephen H Webster
A K Hewson
Marcus Fielda
Leander Davis
John Hampton
Hiram Bullis
Stephen Baker
John Scott
Isaac Baker
Peter Krness
Aas Hampton
Aaron Hampton
Stephen Wheeler
Paul Wheeler
Z Ferris
L D Johnson
S W Webster
G J Winspur
J Harstein
J J Fish
R Brady
F B Brady
S P Graves
Win Blackmer

J J Hull
F Austin
John Austin
Franklin Kidder
H Wheelock
Chas Baker
C Hewson
Elias Hong
Cyrus A Chilcott
IT Irish
B F Chilcott
John Webster
Henry Luther
Wm P Pason
C G Pysher
T S Husted
Wm Hamilton
Milton W Bull
Josi H Hambleton
C J Hampton
David Fisher
D Littlefield
John Allen
A Chase
Elisha Smith
Abram Hong
Mylvio Gwin
S V R Graves
M Graves
H Austin
J R Breedy
Myron Deuel

Erastus Co'vin
N W Chandler
Albert Wheelock
W H Wheelock
Hiram Colvin
Chasance Albott
Norman B Sprague
Sam Web-ter, 2d
E G Chilcott
A M Webs er
Wm Hibbard
Myron Stilwell
Chester Sweet
O C Sweet
James Enderby
J D Hambleton
H J Hambleton
Augustus Ferrand
J T Kester
Alfred Moore
J C Keese
A Walker
Wm J Brady
Thos Gwin
A H Cwin
O Gwin
J B Gwin
Wm Austin
J H Duell
Hiram Moore
E W apton

EDEN.

C S Kathbun
Jas Rathbun
D C Welch
Josiah Dole
Ezra Welch
Jas Hill
G W Webster
Nelson Welch
G B Hill
Wm Haath
Jacob iller
J S Peak
John B Hall
Elisha Newell
C A Kwoier
S H Peak
S Hale
N Hutchin-on
J H Beardsley
Orin Babco k
Lyman Seaman

Eli Pound
Lynnan Pratt
John Hill
A M Peak
Jas W Green
John Hale
Noah Hunt
B L Ames
S B Ryther
A J Hanna
Jas Robb
Jas Green
Otis Davis
A J Smith
Wm Peak
J W Calkins
E G Harton
Cyrus Pound
Thos Payson
D H Davis

Valentine Rockwood
Wm Glisar
John Peak
David Webster
F S Caryl
H G Babcock
Mi Parson
Nelson Hill
Alameth Ellerkin
John Bartoo
A E Robb
A H Hayes
A W Warren
C P Rice
Henry March
Leander Hill
Frederick Low
W H Pratt
Geo Lapham
Berney Pratt

ELMA.

DeForest Standart
W J Jackman
Warren Jackman
A C Bancroft
H A Bacon
W H Bancroft
H D Hurd
H R Bristol
H D Wilbur
Chas Nove
Jesse Monroe
Allen Bacon
Philetus Jo nson
Geo Townsend
Aaron Hitchcock
Daniel Price
Benjamin Stetson

A J Hurd
A J Clark
L F Stearns
Jas Clark
C A Hurd
Isaac Hopper
James R Jackman
Henry E Bancroft
Paul B Lathrop
Jas F Mitchell
Addison J Rowley
Milton Rowley
Caleb Foster
Wm W Mitchell
A E Eastwood
Lafayette Bartoo

Joshua Mitchell
George Jones
Chas Pickering
J S Billington
Clément Peak
John Adams
Mortimer P Adams
Thomas D Williams
James L Blood
William P ck
Hornice Blood
James Ross
Wm Lenke
Horace Bonney
Thomas Adrich
S K Eastwood

EVANS.

Felix McGrady
J R An-dell
L H Burdick
John West
J B Miller
Jeremiah Stone
R N Candee
F Beardsley
David Synder
H McKive t
A G Potter
Isaac Potter
Wm E Dunley
Cyrus Morrison
Richard Hurst
John Powers
Thos Hurd
J A F Varney
Fber Candee
John Til
W D Huntington
S Stone
J M Valentine
A G Goodrich
Lyman Oatman

F C Hurd
D H Hathaway
John Redmond
Gottlieb Rohles
V Shels
E A Force
T S B West
Johnathn Hill
Elish Train
Finner Train
F Wilson
W J Higgins
John Brickley
N G Huntington
T S Chapin
Solomon Force
H Clough
D J Mosier
Riley Carr
E T Winship
C W Johnson
Sanford Irish
Bond Harris
Leidwick Spitter
Daniel Ryther

Chauncey Stone
A Holcomb
P R Clark
E S Smith
J J Gurdley
G Blinbry
Conrad Wooderson
F Dickinson
D S Boyce
Andrew Barney
Wm Stone
Alvin Stone
J N Bassett
J D Barney
Moses Wilson
H S Kirby
Geo Bassett
M Turnbull
Philip Cromer
Wm Luckuk
J J Mosher
J P Goodrich
J Goodrich
R W Fi k
Chas W Adams

Chas W Swift
H M Danforth
G Wilcox
Sayles Aldrich
C A Kinsley
Gilbert Judson
T McLaury
H M Raymond
Abner Dewey
Elon Smith
Joseph Bennett
Amos Avery
Nelson Woodward
Josiah Goodrich
F C Trask
A Irwin
John B Sweetland
Ezra B Hard
W W Hard
Abraham Clark
Duane Avery
Theodore Knight
Avery Knight
S K Russell
Darius Taylor
John Paige
Cyrus Frary
L M Frary
John Frary
Milton Hill
A Ingersoll
H G Beech
M W Andrew
C L Cockie
K Harris

John Cooper
F L Valentine
Jacob Berry
J K Parker
N W Brown
H Collahie
Wm Meara
H Baldwin
H D Gayley
Wm Woods
Levi Aldrich
Sidney Holmes
Hiram Carpenter
Americk Gray
Orson Backey
A F Kinsley
J F Wilcox
Daniel Waterman
J F Webb jr
Joseph Martin
P B Cutlin
A M Tunley
Hiram Fairchild
William Martin
D B Th mson
O P Williams
Cloya Hurd
Stephen Morris
Wm C Ewers
R B Cockie
He ry B Newell
H P Platt
Alvin Shepard
Peter Wilson
Chas Ewers

I Raymond
J Southwick
D Sweetland
A Ryther
Tevi Brown
Patrick Carroll
Zadock Hawks
Henry Bundy
M Bundy
D S Sisson
James Wheeler
Henry H Slater
Ezra Cone
M Hawley
L W Race
W H Brower
Judson O Bennett
Reuben Barnes
Geo Bundy
Chas W Pike
Daniel Main
D H Carrier
T J Brownell
Eben Ame jr
John Hutchinson
W W Malbie
Wm Ingersoll
N P Ingersoll
Z G Satterlin
Jas M Clavhn
W H Morsman
A J Hutchinson
J L Claborn
Z Ma'thy
A D Baker

GRAND ISLAND.

John Nica
Geo H Wright
S Staty
O H Baxter
Isaac K rkland
Wm R Bates
Clark Ransom
Anson Baxter
W W Baxter
E R Brown
H B Ransom
A W Bates
Wm McLintosh

James Bo'ts
Thomas Weeb
C Shedd n
Levi Welch
Clabouse Cross
William Morgan
F F Lund
Hugh Gray
John Wm Bell
Daniel Jones
Osce Bates
Bu ler Walker
Francis Smith

H W Pass
Darius Dav
Sylvie ter Welch
Jacob Shell
W W Blackney
George Ming
O G Butes
W R Oook
Maze Nichols
George Huling
N F Allen
John W Staty
Oscar Staty

HAMBURGH.

E W Stewart
Wm A Beams
Wm Beams
Chas A Beams
Geo Shepard
Austin Ames
Chester Ames
R B Cockie
Chas Cocki
Simoon Sikes
Geo Sikes
L Van Name
B P Read
Aaron Varna
D S Gerord
Benj Baxton

Henry Cockie
Jerome Thompson
David Lake
Geo N Barnard
Varley Parks
Wm Curran
Joseph Davis
L R Leach
Seth Newman
J H Shoemaker
S Hough
George A Schmith
Dyer Rush
P R Prime
S E Knigsn
Peter Conder

S M Stewart
James L Parkell
Ja-per Scovle
Faniel Titus
L Bickler
I Bickler
J T Culbertson
I E Irish
Hors-e Boice
Royal Teit
Gibert Hall
John Quntly
L Vanane
Wm B ntly
Wm Johnson
Peter Conrod

ROLLAND.

John A Case
G C Martin
John Dustin
G W Orr
Fnos Hunt
John Tanner
J Cheney
G Quackenbush
S P Nye
T S King
N S Challia
S Kimball
Lewis Howe
Lemuel Metcalf
John Volkevumth
Jas Kimball
Thos Lerzett
J Buchman
Ass Rogers
H Houghton

Alvin Orr
J W Metcalf
John Crosby
L W Briggs
Wm W Shaw
Da id Cu ler
A Houghton
A G Sweet
John A Curtis
H H Carter
Andrew Philbrick
A W Haskell
Stephen Curtis
Jesse Colby
Hiram Kent
D Kimball
C Houtz-ton
P C Shellman
Abner Orr
M L Dickeman

Michael Barstein
C Whiteker
Calvin Kozier
S Cutler
K Sherwin
Daniel Baker
Hiram Jones
W R Farnham
J Baron
G Baron
Philip Doster
Wm S Pratt
L Cooke
E mund S Connor
Wm Wheelock
A Burlingham
Neth Johnson
Jesse Colby
L Packard
B Good, ear

LANCASTER.

Chas Rogers
Jae E Sloan
E H McNeal
M R Clark
Alonzo Green
J S Farr

Edward Denny
N H McNeal
Hiram Clark
Thos Leary
D A Bowen
John Richardson

Geo L Sanford
Arnold Green
Warren Filkins
R G Avery
S Remington
J P Sears

J Sudderick
E A Cooper
Lewis Clapp
G H Bruce
Thos Hutchinson
Amos Robinson
Jas P Clark
Samuel Bailey
Jas H Bostwick
R Weed Jr
D Tubee
Jesse Field
Wm Parchin
Geo Zubrick
Marcus Bloch

Nathan Parker
J R Swarthout
Isaac F Bryant
John Crandall
A Howard
M McNeal
B W Drake
B P Lougee
Solon Bruce
L Blackman
John Cole
Z Hill
John Sill
C D Hart
M Manhardt

S C Bruce
John I. Lewis
Wm Wait Jr
Clement Wakelee
Chas Denny
Hiram Wickham
S O Young
S Vayport
Elvira Bissell
Philip Wall
Edward Denny
Elias Bissell
H Clark
Henry Utman
Jacob Porcain

A H White
F Rogers
Nekemia Hull
Benj C Taylor
Silas Kirby
Stephen Hussey
Nathan Sisson

Isaac Wilcox
Jesse Standliff
Asa Harkness
Ira White
Wm Wilcox
Isaac Laing
S W Lawton

Daniel Sisson
Joshua Pickens
Samuel Rogers
Samuel S Rogers
E H Lawton
O P Harkness

SARDINIA.

T N Hopkins
F K Davis
R N Hopkins
P C Newton
Sanford West
Ashbel West
Sewell Butler
Eli Butler
O Butler
Calvin Curtis
A C Kedenburgh
A F Jewett
Chancy Stone
John Bittler
Martin E Corbin
R Tillinghast
B S Pierce
Wm Mills
Samuel Crocker
Wm Pingrey
Richard C Johnson
Addison Ryder
Jerome Rider
Joshua Holmes
Asa Harkness
O P Goodspeed
Curtis Newton
R Shepard
Chancy Gearfield
Isaac Gearfield
Warren Gearfield
L C Davis
Lilas Smith
J R Reynolds
Ara Freeman
Jacob Weatherlon
P H Smith
J A Adams
J H Bort
Henry Stokes
F K Davis
John C Steele
N Simons

Joseph Starks
Barney O Starks
Silas Harris
James Colwell
Jennifer Colwell
Marshall H Colwell
Wm H Wright
Ruben Wright
Hiram Gufield
Philemon Pierce
C P Fessenden
Charles Dodge
Frank Mitchell
Philemon Freeman
Stephen Freeman
Geo Dodge
Wm Dodge
James Dolley
Asaph Spencer
Jacob Beano
M Flickenger
E J Beaser
Daniel Zimmer
Amal Starks
Joseph Garfield
Albert Dolley
Silas Fernan
Wm Reed
Lewis Reed
A Van Valkenburg
Sylvester Barton
A P Sibley
Geo Bigelow
James Edington
Warren Spencer
Jas M Hopkins
Daniel Butler
Arnold Axtell
R Simons
C Colgrove
Wm Hark
N Cutler

Geo Farman
H Frisbee
J H Fosbury
Isaac Lourisburry
Geo H Lourisburry
L Lourisburry
Wm B Considine
Daniel Considine
Eli W Green
Stephen Ballard
Geo Lieubert
Harry Butler
Avery H Briggs
Anon Colby
Benj Johnson
Hdam P Carey
Lyman Butler
Eli Stone
John Puff
Peter Zimter
E W Furnae
G P Shephard
Oliver Goodspeed
B Wilson
Geo Lieubert
W T Smith
W B Davis
G H Colwell
Ira Reynolds
Zara Farman
J W Reed
Isaac Garfield
G F Reynolds
W Andrews
Charles Morse
W Henry Colburn
John Willson
C F Palmer
Gustav Nail
Andrew Mhm
Charles Spencer
Joseph Rice
H Gelgers

MARILLA.

Edmund Curtis
Harrison Foster
Jas B F Curtis
H G Blackmar
Andrew Fales
Chas S Joslyn
Deloss Cole
Geo W Benedict
George W Cain
Luther Blackhard
Winfield S Foster
George Blackman
S H King
Ira H Hall
John C Carcenter
Nelson Larkin
Chas O Carpenter
Jas J Adams
A G Blackman
I D Martin

L D Hall
T D Lord
Saml Parkhurst
J S Hart
Stephen Hunt
G Sibley
A E Blackman
E R Van Brocklin
Albert Adams
Carmi Mills
William Babcock
S R Smith
J Chaderan
Francis Pierce
J Blackhard
H Clark
Peter Snyder
Daniel C Cary
Jared A Baker

Abner Wright
Samuel Rich
Lewis Carpenter
George Room
Ezra Clark
Danl Roneon
Hyder A Ball
Levi F Ball
Richmond Brooks
D A Smith
Deloss Kelsey
Wm G Hall
J E Cheesebro
Jared Hart
R K Barron
Erastus Blackman
Saml Favor
G W Mason Jr
Loren Kelsey

NEWSTEAD.

C Baker
C N Ford
W K Bates
H Coon
D A Brown
E P Goslin
Wm H Lusk
E J Newman
R G Wickwire
Zerah Johnson
D M Norroy
L D Covey
S G Hill
J Harrington
D H DeLong
G B Knight
D M Norton
L W Paxton
A L Newman
Robt Anderson
Austin Bostwick
B F Stimson
Jas Quinn
Geo Brown
A Campbell
D W Harrington
J F Moran
Leonard Pratt
John E Bishop
A P Buell
M S Phillips
R K Adams
James Saxton
J Webberthun
B F Gregg
A Johnson
H Kimberly
Thar Chesbro

F Bubbard
P C Davis
Lewis Davis
H Tucker
C H Parker
E S Cook
Marcus Lusk
H S Hawkins
Leonard Pratt
John Stage
James Saxton
Tunis Ecker on
H H Cummins
J N Hill
J Wainwright Jr
Daniel Corbitt
Geo Havens
H E Brown
H A Buell
Chas Osgood
N W Rich
J J Trier
A J Baily
W H M Core
E M Wilder
R Blackmore
Jas J Anderson
Ira L Osgood
Geo Mandaville
Hiram Partrick
John Nisholls
Jesse Tyler
Joseph Smith
J Tingley
J S Patton
H E Johnson
John Fisher

M V B Shattuk
Noah Randall
B Main
J L Bates
A Sturdevant
Horace E Brown
Wm H Goslin
Lewis Van Wie
William P Davis
Edward Long
Isaac Davis
Peter Stever
C Harrington
T Eckerson Jr
J W Dubois
S Woodworth
E D Heriot
H D Jackson
Chas Answorth
B E Anderson
Jester Dowd
J Newman
Leroy Graw
W W McGregor
G B Dunnett
A S Stevens
H H Newton
A P Hart
A B Wheeler
John Cole
Ira Osgood
Wm Welch
A W Fenner
Zeb Chesbro
Brad Chesbro
D Marshall

NORTH COLLINS.

Sam'l C Noyes, Jr
E B Austin
Humphrey White
Wm A Fish
D L White
Nathaniel Sisson
Abram Wroel
Isaac A Hale
Wm Avery
O N Luther
Wm L Baldwin
Seth S Tucker
E W Standliff
Geo Hussey
Giles Gifford
Jas Hussey
John S Rice
Chillon Clark
W C Flanders
Lemuel M White
J W Taylor
Alden W Potter
Abram L Cook

A A Robinson
Henry Joslin
Joshua J Pickens
Henry Willett
Jonathan Russell
N C Southworth
John Anthony
Joseph Heywood
Humphrey Davis
Horace Wood
T S Hibbard
G W Van Every
Chas Davoll
L S Morgan
Luther Landon
Moses Tucker
Wm D Sherman
Amos S Willett
Homer B Willett
Wilson Rogers
John Weeks
E W Godfrey
Daniel Allen Jr

J A Call
N W Stetson
Jas A Davis
R N Stickney
Martial Judson
R S Semith
Alex Hale
D P Hale
Reuben Hussey
Thos Judson
N Richmond
Isaac Russell
James Bryant
Geo Brvant
P H White
Francis Leach
Geo Barringer
Humphrey Smith
Michael Mull
David White
Otis B Davis
Mordecai C Sherman
Fred K Luther

Hamilton Cherry
Henry Coburn
Junius Easterly
Richard K Howe
Edwin RCaswell
Abrint Hunt
Thos Keelfe
Hennery Jonson
Chas Sheldon
Elijah V Day
N Quackenbush
Fred Munch
Ora Deamier
Nicholas Munch
John Seamater
William Sircum
F N Hover
Wm T Bush
C Schreager
R Cuthbert
Peter Shell
Dagnalt Fisher
J C Summers
V Smith
J Lesqr
Urial H Driggs Jr
Warren Wire
Edw A Johnson
E V Day
Thos Morley

TUNAWANDA.

John A Bacon
Andrew B Bacon
Timothy Omer
John Hathaway
William Anquish
Phillip Deamier
C Schumacher Jr
Jacob Seib
John Taylor
Jas McConkey
David Taylor
David Fillabent
George Flyder
Nicholas Vincent
U Driggs
Hugh Gray
George Eber's
Ludwid S ebel
A Mattes
Tossun Kinkloy
John Kibler
Nicholas Vogle
Jacob Smith
Joseph Crist
John Longfelt
Peter Longfelt
Fred Bieler
A Ackerman
D C Robbuss

R W Driggs
Edward Cowling
S Driggs
H Newell
John Simson
John F Tonks
H B Barber
J F Larke
Thos Nugent
Adam Shlenkle
John Kaiser
Christian Limburg
Harrison Barber
Andrew Westend
Robert C Bacon
John Fish
C Hurlbut
Ruffus Gill
John Clarke
W Driggs
Yacob Pymids
Topaz Sprift
Stillman Cutler
Bitzam Straub
Alon D Way
Thos Molymew
F Nicholas Vogel
John Healey
Michael Welch

WALES.

George Griffin
D S Warner
C L Newell
Jasper Dodge
Hart Newell
Gideon Baker
N Goodin
J Wilbur
Geo Parker
M L Holmes
John H Shaw
Thomas Phillips
D D Barron
John M Bush
S Cogswell

E S French
W Miller
W W Stephens
Marcus Letron
L H P Holmes
W C Russell
Isaac Brayton
Nathaniel Ingalls
Justus Smith
Eben Stevenson
Geo Egberman
John North
John Dubois
Geo Dubois
Dubois Dubois

G B Russell
Hiram C Tanner
L C Newell
J Hubbs
Samuel Stephens
S S Dodge
S J Strong
Sydney Holmes
Lewis Farrington
E H Farrington
Elen Holmes
Thomas Clark
A D Holmes
Sebei Holmes
M B Calkins

Hiram Bush
Geo W Holmes
David Parker

Henry Holmes Ira Holmes
Jonathan Dubois Cyrus Holmes

The response on the part of the people was prompt and enthusiastic. In every portion of the county, men hitherto opposed were found earnestly engaged in forwarding this movement. Signers to the call were numerous, and, without any careful canvass of the voters, some three thousand five hundred signatures were obtained. Under such auspices the meeting was held at St. James Hall, on the evening of Thursday, the 27th of May, 1858.

It is proper to add that those engaged in this meeting, while speaking only for the county of

Erie, were encouraged by the hope that its action would commend itself to the favor and imitation of other sections. It was not anticipated, however, that a movement thus limited in its character would excite such general comment in all parts of the States, and be made the subject of such extended remark throughout the national confederacy. That such a result has followed is something for which they are hardly responsible; but that their action has called out such universal commendation on the part of an intelligent press, and become the nucleus of similar movements in other counties and States, is a matter of earnest congratulation with them.

THE ANTI-LECOMPTON MASS MEETING.

GRAND RALLY OF THE OPPOSITION.

The People in Council.

The meeting at St. James Hall was one of the most triumphant occasions of the sort ever witnessed in this county. At an early hour, long before the meeting was called to order, the spacious hall was filled. We noticed with pleasure a large attendance from the country towns of indomitable men who testified their zeal by their presence in spite of a stormy and unpleasant day. Before the hour named had arrived, the Hall was crowded in every nook and corner, the main floor being filled in every available place, while the galleries were equally packed. In the latter we noticed a considerable number of ladies, whose presence was a graceful feature in the animated scene. This immense gathering was called together without adventitious aids. No bands or bon-fires lent their assistance—it was a gathering of thoughtful men come together to accomplish a determinate purpose.

THE CALL TO ORDER.

The meeting was called to order by Albert Sawin Esq., who, after reading the call of the meeting said: To you who have assembled together to frame an organization in accordance with this Call—not for the purpose of cobbling a platform, for we have the Constitution for a basis of action—I propose for chairman of this meeting an Old Democrat whose name is honored among you—Joseph Stringham. (Prolonged cheers.)

Mr. Stringham being unanimously chosen Chairman, was conducted to the chair, and was received with hearty applause. On assuming his duties he said:

The occasion which brings us together my fellow citizens, is no ordinary one. It is the attempt, of the Federal Administration to subjugate the people of Kansas to a constitution hateful to them and imposed arbitrarily upon them by a minority looking to the army of the United States for the means to coerce submission. In this treason the administration is able to rally a great party to its support, by the use of the money of the government. It makes the approval of this act the con-

dition of its favors. No talent, no party services no services to the country, compensate for a disapproval of it, and no want of character, or imbecility of intellect, is sufficient to deprive one who defends it of patronage and honor.

The call for this meeting is the natural reaction of the devotion of the party of the administration to this treasonable purpose. The Opposition must unite against it as resolutely and exclusively as the Administration party supports it. And the consolidation of the masses of the people must be spontaneous, by the people, in villages, cities and counties, as they are impelled by a sense of common dangers, common interests, and common duties.

The meeting, I understand to be called, and we to have assembled, for the simple purpose of giving expression to our will, that in the city of Buffalo, and in the county of Erie, and in all its towns, the opponents of the measures of the Administration in support of the Leecompton Constitution, shall constitute one united body, determined to wrest from the Administration the power which, through a division of the opposition, they hope to retain over to the city and county patronage.—When the government of the union maintains its policy by purchased support, using the federal Treasury as its purse, the least that the people can do, in self-defence, is to prevent the offices and emoluments which are in their own direct gift, from being placed under the same control, and used for the same purpose. That is what we desire to do.

I shall not anticipate your proceedings by more than one further remark. The indispensable condition of success in this movement is Respect and Toleration for each others peculiarities of opinion.

The attempt to construct a platform of measures for the minority to advocate, appears to be founded upon a disregard of the relations towards the country of an administration and an opposition respectively. The former must make the support of its measures the test of party allegiance; the latter has nothing to do but to take issue with the Administration upon those of its measures to which it is opposed, and to seek for men on whose wisdom and integrity it can rely for the inauguration of such as are acceptable, whenever it shall succeed in obtaining power. To fall into disputes with one another about what they shall do with

the Government when they get it, is very much of a piece with the folly of the milk maid who, dreaming about what she was to do with the money for which her milk was to be sold, with one toss of the head, made an end of her money, her milk and her dreams. The call for this meeting does not seem to contemplate any such action on our part.

On taking the Chair, in which you have honored me by placing me. I rely upon your appreciation of the circumstances which brings us together, and upon your moderation, wisdom and patriotism, to make my duties easy and pleasant. The persistence of the Democratic party in measures offensive to the independence and reflecting people of Erie County, is the undoubted cause that so large a portion of the sober and well disposed class of the community have united in this movement.—We have only by our action this night to disappoint the expectations of those who propose by disputes about principles, among men who have principles, to govern the country by means of those who have no principles. When I look into the intelligent faces before me, I feel confident that all such expectations will be disappointed.

On motion of P. Dorsheimer, Esq., the following Vice Presidents were designated:

GEORGE R. BABCOCK,	G. ORGE URBAN,
F. P. STEVENS,	F. S. PROSSER,
HENRY MARTIN,	ORLANDO ALLEN,
GEO. P. STEVENSON,	WILLIAM T. WARDWELL,
PERRY C. PARKER,	JACOB J. BURZINGER,
ABSALOM J. ULLR,	C. J. WELLS,
HUGH WEBSTER,	WILLIAM MCSSING,
S. W. HOWELL,	
GEORGE BIGFLOW, of Sardinia.	
JOHN S. KING, of Amherst.	
UREL DRIGGS, of Tonawanda,	
J. H. PLUMB, of Collins,	
APOLLON HITCHCOCK, of Cheektowaga,	
BENJAMIN MALTBY, of Colden,	
JOHN A. CASE, of Holland.	
JEREMIAH PIERCE, of East Hamburg.	
ZENAS HEMPSTREET, of Elma,	
J. H. EWELL, of Alden.	
L. B. COCHRANE, of Concord.	
W. H. INGERSOLL, of Evans.	
E. P. GOSLIN, of Newstead.	
SMITH JONES, of Boston.	
DAVID GAIL, of Brant.	
JOHN C. CARPENTER, of Marilla.	
E. H. McNEAL, of Lancaster.	
WILLIAM C. RUSSELL, of Wales.	
ERASMUS BRIGGS, of West Seneca.	
CHARLES RATHBUN, of Eden.	

On motion of E. R. Jewett, Esq., the following gentlemen were elected Secretaries:

A. M. CLAPP,	HENRY BENDER,
SANFORD B. HUNT,	THOMAS J. SIZER,
	E. D. WEBSTER.

On motion of Benj. Welch, Jr., the following committee on resolutions was appointed:

Benj. Welch, Jr., G. A. Scroggs, James M. Smith, Wm. Wilkeson, L. K. Plimpton, A. W. Harvey, Charles Daniels, Benoni Thompson, of Buffalo;—James Hopkins, of Sardinia; J. B. Youngs, of Amherst; John T. Fish, of East Hamburg; John Chapin, of Alden; E. N. Hatch, of Boston.

Hon. Solomon G. Haven was then introduced and received with cheer upon cheer, prolonged repeated and enthusiastic. Mr. Haven spoke as nearly as we could report him, substantially as follows:

Fellow Citizens of Erie County:

I hardly know, now, how I shall address you, but I have just come from the labors of my profession with my mind made up to open my mouth and let

it speak the sentiments of my heart. I will hold no man a friend tonight, who fails to speak freely, fully and honestly, his true sentiments in regard to the causes which have called us together, and the course it is best to pursue. If I shall say any thing which is not in harmony with the opinions and feelings of others, I wish it charged directly to me. I will take the responsibility of it; no man shall be censured or compromised on my account. The democratic press of this city, which seems to find more terror than consolation in this movement, have designated the gentlemen who signed the circular accompanying the call for this meeting, as "*the seven wise men.*" Being one of "*the seven,*" and quite willing to take my share of the responsibility of the movement, I propose to say a few words upon the objects, the propriety, and the wisdom of entering upon such a measure.

I am both gratified and surprised to meet this immense audience, made up from all parts of the county, and of such solid, and reflecting material, on the evening of a day so stormy, and after a succession of days so rainy and forbidding. I feel I am not among strangers—there is hardly a face in this vast crowd, which is not familiar to me.—We have known each other in times past.

I do not wish to set up as a prophet, or the son of a prophet—it is enough to be assured by my democratic friends I am "*a wise man.*" [Applause.]

This movement is no piece of political legerdemain, it has been spontaneous and as the boy said in school, it has almost "*whistled itself.*"—[Laughter.] You have come together because the country is misgoverned—because the fundamental principles of free government has been assailed—because the right of free men to self-government is withheld—because the power of Congress over the territories has been denied, and the absolute powers of the Executive substituted and insisted upon in its place, and because the sentiment can no longer be resisted that a unity of action amongst honest men is the only method of correcting these and like evils, and rebuking those who perpetrated them. [Applause.] Let not the remembrances of the past prevent our united services to the country in the future in this regard.

I cannot say that any new light has overwhelmed me, or that any new opinions have dawned upon me, but the relations of men and things to each other in regard to an all absorbing topic of legislation, have changed—greatly changed since the present Congress met. The course of events in Washington during the past six months has paved the way to a hearty union or co-operation between those who have hitherto been opposed. I hope, my friends, that co-operation will take place, for I believe it will be productive of very beneficial results, and give supremacy to principles which are dear in common to all national men.

Why, my friends, have you reflected upon the course of recent events? Are you aware of the great strength of the position which you now can, and I trust do, occupy? Think of it—for without reflection you cannot fully appreciate the unsailable strength of the ground upon which we stand. Think of the wise action that the opponents of this territorial legislation in Congress, have taken. Why the Americans and Republicans of the north, and the Americans of the south have planted themselves upon ground from which they cannot be driven, if they only remain true to themselves. They have put themselves on the simple, yet sublime elementary truth—that it is right—it is just—that the people who are to be

governed, shall have a full and free voice in forming the laws and framing the institutions under which they are to live. If we, fellow citizens of Erie county, can come up shoulder to shoulder with the Americans of the south and the Republicans of the north on that single proposition, we can have more than a co-operation—we can have a glorious union. [Applause.]

You know that whilst in Congress I opposed the Kansas-Nebraska Bill, so called, with all my humble power, and in so doing I believe had your hearty approval. Yet this union, if it come, is the fruit of the passage of that bill, but it is not the fruit that its originators anticipated.—My opposition to that bill was on the ground that it violated public and pledged faith between the north and the south, and was therefore an unnecessary and wanton breach of the public peace of the country; but from the beginning I have always believed and maintained that when the nation should come out of the fiery troubles and strifes so engendered—the simple power of numbers, which that bill applied to the territories, would vex its supporters much more than the compromise had vexed them before. This very power of numbers would today put democracy and this administration—its adjunct—to flight in Kansas, and establish, no doubt, a constitution there satisfactory to honest men, and hence this administration and its democracy cry down the power of numbers now, as they did the power of compromises before. These disturbers of the public peace said then it was their purpose to leave the question of slavery, as well as all other questions, to the people of the territories, but they say today that the people of Kansas shall manage their domestic affairs in their own way, only *provided* that way happens to be acceptable.

No, my friends, the people of Kansas are dis-trusted by this Administration; they are spurned; they are admonished that they must register the decrees of the Administration, or suffer its indignation. Bribes, executive favors, official station, Government jobs, land grants—anything—everything—are offered freely to inveigle—to wheedle—the people of Kansas into the acceptance of a hated constitution, not approved by them; and at the same time they are told, “unless you accept with these the constitution you abhor, you must stay out of the sisterhood of States until you have a population of 94,300.” And if you then come in, it shall be without a dowry—without any of the advantages, gratifications, gifts or bribes that are now so cheaply within your reach.

Why think of it! Our fathers went to war with England, the mother country, almost on the single question of *taxation without representation*—the attempt to compel them to use certain stamps and pay certain duties, in making the laws imposing which they had no voice. Have we so far forgotten their bright example that we will not turn in sympathy to a people who are trodden under foot for standing by the very principle upon which our separation from England was effected? [Applause.]

But taxation, without representation, is but a trifle, compared with the exactions of Southern Democracy and disunionists, headed by this Administration,—although these Colonies made common cause and fought both the English and the Tories upon that exaction. Now this Administration, not stopping at taxation without representation, insists upon forcing an entire constitution, a fixed, permanent, fundamental law, upon a free

people, and controlling all their institutions, without allowing that people any choice or voice but that of submission. My friends, there was not a patriot who “shouldered arms” in the Revolutionary War, but would have charged bayonet upon any man who had shadowed forth such a proposition. [Applause.]

Senator Douglas has done honor to himself in his efforts to maintain the doctrine of popular sovereignty and follow out his principles fairly. It was under his lead, and upon the strength of this principle, that the present Administration went into power; but now, so far from upholding him or his doctrines, they take refuge in a petty technicality, which would disgrace a Five Pound Court. This administration affects not to know that the early elections in Kansas, as well as the later ones, have been carried by irruptions of men from neighboring States, by force, by fraud, by illegal voting, and it claims to shield itself under laws enacted by such authority, and this, too, in the face of evidence the most irrefragable, furnished by Congressional committees, by Governors and public officers, by correspondence from persons of all shades of opinion—under this assumption it pretends that men so elected have the right to bind the people of the territory, and then refuses to submit to the people a constitution framed under such pretended authority! My friends, it is all “a contemptible sham.”

Speaking without regard to minor questions, although this meeting was called for our locality only, there was something in it, and in the published call, which went straight to the national heart, and which has made it at this moment an object of observation and interested comment in almost all of the thirty-two States. Think of the position you now occupy in relation to those members of Congress who cast aside all matters of difference for the same reasons which now actuate you. There was even Mr. Giddings—an extreme man, but one of whom I have always spoken as pure and honest, who forsook his former position, and with his republican associates acted side by side with such men as Crittenden, Marshall, Underwood of Kentucky, Bell of Tennessee, and Henry Winter Davis, Ricard and Harris of Maryland, and with Douglas and the other free democrats of the North. [Mr. Haven was interrupted by tremendous cheering at each name.] Why, my friends, you are nationalized by your sympathy and affection with these noble men, and those who oppose you—who assail you—whilst occupying such positions, are the narrow minded and sectional men of the country. Such men as I have named come to you at once and say—“Whilst you only ask what is right, God willing, we will stand by you till the last!” We are all nationalized, for we find ourselves brought in immediate connection with these glorious fellows in every State of the Union. [Applause.] This is an abiding question. If Kansas were the last of the territories, so that the question would cease with her admission, there would be some excuse for saying “Let her run,” but that is not the case. There are other new States to come in, and the same question is to apply to them. There is all the vast territory stretching to the westward—Nebraska, Dakota, Utah, Washington, Oregon, New Mexico, and that lying immediately south of Kansas—to which the principle now established must apply. We must decide whether they may frame their own institutions, or whether it is to be done for them at Washington. Cannot we stand shoulder to shoulder and firm as a rock for the rights of

all this heritage by the side of these noble men in Congress?

The framers of the Kansas-Nebraska Bill overestimated their own strength. They did not know the power of diffusion; so to speak, the power of utterance of the Northern states. They did not foresee that the overflowing energy of the North would pour in upon Kansas and populate its silences with free state men. As soon as they discovered it, they changed their ground and deserted the doctrine of popular sovereignty. They claimed that it was necessary for the public quiet to get this Kansas question out of Congress, but the action of the opposition members in Congress last winter was of the true sort to act forever after in allaying sectional difficulties, because it proposes to leave the local questions of each section to be settled by themselves, and is not that clearly right? While the people of Erie County have no desire to legislate for the people of Genesee, or any other county, they are ready and determined that the people of Genesee shall have the privilege of legislating for, and governing themselves. Let me ask you, if you have made up your minds to step on to the same ground with these members of Congress, what inconvenience to, or disturbance of, old opinions can result? If we can all stand there and fight this Administration out of power, where and how are we assailable from without and what room have we for dissension within? For myself I can challenge any man to say that this is not the position I have always occupied, and what is there to quarrel about in other questions? I have been one of those who believe that Americans should rule America, but I am not sure but I shall have to modify that idea a little. If this is an American administration, a specimen of one made up of men American born, I would swap it for foreigners tomorrow. [Applause and laughter.] And although personally I like all my neighbors, I would, on a little solicitation, throw a considerable number of latter day democrats in to boot. [Applause.] If you Republicans are tired of a local taxation heavier than you can bear, if you are weary of the abuses which have paralyzed and impeded the prosperity of your state public works, if you wish a better, more faithful and economical state government, if you wish for popular sovereignty and for freedom from federal dictation and bribery—if you desire to elevate, to enlighten, to raise up and to purify the elective franchise, and strengthen a feeling of patriotism, and proper devotion to the entire Union, then I can stand with you and you with me—and we can stand together.

There was a time when the democratic party had great men and leaders at the north, men such as Silas Wright. Do you suppose that that great statesman, if he could be raised from the sad grave in which he lies, would be found acting with this Administration? I was never a democrat, could never get the hang of their peculiar notions, but I can see that that party is not now what it was, and that its great men have left it, or perished from its ranks. I was always willing to leave the institutions of any territory to its people if they were permitted to speak out unawed. It is a new and hardy people who go into these new territories to contend with difficulty, not men who are brought up with the shackles of custom or institutions upon them, and to such a race as make up these pioneers it is safe to leave the control of their own affairs.

We are told about the streets by democrats that

to be sure Mr. Buchanan has made great mistakes, but that we must not cut a man's head off for a mistake. But there is no mistake about it at all. When Mr. Buchanan instructed his governors to make fair promises to the people of Kansas, he was in the right path, there was no mistake. Nor was there when Gov. Walker, in obedience to his instructions, issued his proclamation, and made solemn pledges to the people that they should have an opportunity to vote on Lecompton. What they call mistakes are after-thoughts. When they found that they had miscalculated, and that the people would not vote in accordance with their wishes, they changed their tactics. They want now to get this question settled, and well they may, for they are decimating their party, by sending governors to Kansas. Reeder, Geary, Walker and Stanton were all democrats when they went there, but somehow when they got among the people of Kansas they turned out something else. Shannon was the only one who came back as he went, and he seems to have subsided, and we may count him as wiped off the black-board. And from what I knew of Gov. Denver in Congress, I am greatly mistaken if he does not come back in disgrace—with the present administration—like the rest of them. I claim never to have been a stubborn or unreasonable man. If properly conducted I foresee this movement cannot be purely local, it must spread. It must strengthen and nationalize us all. I had a letter recently from one of those glorious Maryland fellows, with whom I had not before corresponded since I left Congress, and he says he hails the movement as auspicious; "Go on, and we will be with you!" Intelligent, reading, thinking men will go, and go just so far as self-respect will let them, to join hands to get rid of a great evil. I wish it distinctly understood that I favor this movement. I am not a leader in it—I am a co-operator—I prefer not being a fusee, and I won't be a blunderbuss! Sensible men know what they can do. We all believe that we can work together for some common ends, to purify the elective franchise, and educate the public sentiment to a healthy standard. If our objects fail to meet the approval of some individuals, we don't propose to exercise any control over their movements.

I feel under obligations to you, fellow citizens, for being here tonight. As one of the "Wise Men," I may say that I have lived long enough in this county to know that whatever opinion may be entertained of me politically by opponents, I can trust my private honor and character in your hands, and the six other "wise men" feel very much in the same way about themselves. (Applause.)—I have spoken frankly and in a rambling way. I will not occupy your attention longer, but leave it to others to speak who have had leisure to prepare. All I have endeavored to do—all the "*seven wise men*" aimed at, has been to meet you—to counsel with you—to exchange sentiments—to provide for the exigencies and public good of our own country—to point out the way and make a slight indication upon the surface of our judgments as to the future, and then to leave things, hoping and now believing that that great regulator, a healthy public opinion, may turn itself towards that indication, and in the end, like a mighty flood, wash out a channel broad and deep, in which all those North and South, who love their whole country can move. But if we hold aloof and won't swing a little together for the purpose of closing things up, you will always be defeated.—If, on the other hand, looking upon these Philistine democrats, and upon yourselves and your re-

lations to them, you will act together, this will be the seed of a great movement and work out a triumph for us in 1860. It would be foolish indeed to forego such an opportunity. Whatever may be the result, whether the movement succeed or fail, it shall have my sympathy and support.—I do not look to it for preferment, for I am but a soldier in the ranks. I do not believe it is destined to defeat, but whatever may follow, I shall continue quietly my profession, as usual, at No. 7, Court Street.

Mr. Haven closed his remarks, of which we can give but a mere sketch, amid vociferous cheering, intermingled with calls for "Putnam" and "Clapp."

The Chairman announced that the committee on resolutions were ready to report.

Hon. Benj. Welch, jr., from the committee on resolutions, reported the following. The reading was repeatedly interrupted by cheers:

Resolved, That political organizations are entitled to support only as instrumentalities for securing just government and promoting the public welfare; and when, from whatever cause, they prove inefficient for these purposes, a blind and passive adherence to their names and forms is unworthy of the citizens of a free country, and is fraught with consequences dangerous to Republican institutions.

Resolved, That the so called democratic party of the State and of the country, has shown itself unworthy of the popular confidence and support, by an abandonment of its professed principles and by a betrayal of the trusts confided to its keeping, since, in its approval and support of the National Administration, it has avowed that it is willing to trample under foot the fundamental theories of the Government established by the fathers of the Republic, to encourage and uphold the most despotic practices, and to acquiesce in the reckless and corrupt expenditure of the public treasure, by official favorites, so long as its leaders and followers can participate in the enjoyment of executive patronage and in the unclean drippings of dishonest legislation.

Resolved, That, in the deliberate judgment of this meeting, the National Administration, under the direction and through the personal agency of President Buchanan, has become a despotism, making its own will the law of the land, using the money and the arms of the people to enforce its decrees, and prostituting the power with which it was generously invested, by a majority of the electors of the Union, to the most selfish and demoralizing purposes.—It has sanctioned the pollution of the ballot box; it has declared false and fraudulent returns of desperate and dishonest officials to be the popular will; it has made this declaration the basis of a movement designed to force upon a people, entitled to its encouragement and protection, an offensive and anti-Republican Constitution; and it has done all this in defiance of the well known popular sentiment of the country, for the purpose of securing the undivided support of an aggressive and intolerant political combination, organized and controlled by the so-called Democratic politicians of the South, who are justly regarded as disunionists and slavery propagandists.

Resolved, That this meeting, professing, as it does profess, a desire to preserve the institutions inherited from the fathers of the Republic, deems it a duty particularly to condemn as infamous the conduct of the National Administration towards the people of Kansas, who, asking only to be permitted to form their own domestic institutions, without molestation and in accordance with the doctrine of territorial sovereignty, as recognized in the Kansas-Nebraska law, have been treated as slaves of a penal colony and not as freemen of an independent territory.

Resolved, That this meeting deliberately advises its brethren in Kansas to do all in their power to secure the rejection, at the polls of the Lecompton Constitution, freighted as it is with bribes and threats, assuring them that they will always have the liveliest sympathy of the country in their resistance to tyranny, and in all their efforts to secure a full realization of their just aspirations for self government.

Resolved, That this meeting declares its fixed purpose to oppose at the polls the principles and purpose of the National Administration, as well as the political organization by which that Administration is sustained, inviting all, of whatever political associations hitherto, to join it in honest and patriotic effort to wrest the general government from the bad and dangerous influences which now control it.

Resolved, That as citizens of this great commonwealth, justly proud of its progress, in all things which ennoble a State, we demand an honest and economical administration

of its public finances, regarding a just and faithful expenditure of every appropriation of the public moneys as essential to the purity, efficiency and vitality of each department of popular government.

Resolved, For the purpose of giving practical effect to the sentiments and purposes of this meeting, as enunciated in the preceding resolutions, that the Chairman appoint a committee of nine to take such action, from time to time, as may be suggested by a wise and patriotic discretion, to combine all the elements of opposition against the present doctrines and practices of the so-called democratic party.

Resolved, That this meeting cherishes a feeling of profound respect for those Senators and Representatives in Congress, from the different sections of the Union, who manfully spurned the dictation of the Administration, and resisted, by their speeches and their votes, the adoption of the Lecompton Constitution, and that it hereby tenders to each and to all of them the unaffected expression of its heartfelt gratitude.

Mr. Clapp being called for said he was unprepared, and had no intention of imposing upon that large and intelligent gathering, anything like a speech; but that he did desire to move the unanimous adoption of the resolutions which had been reported by the Committee, and to express his extreme gratification at the scene presented to his view by the vast popular array then before him. It had been predicted that this movement would prove a failure, and it must be a great comfort to the democrats, if any were present, to witness such a stupendous failure, as had been produced upon that occasion. [Applause.] He had traveled by night and by day over a long journey that he might be present at this political pentecostal season, and the spectacle before him—the congregation of intelligent freemen, there gathered together under the inspiration of a noble patriotism to look after the welfare of the country—was a sight that more than compensated for the fatigues which had been endured to enjoy it.—When he looked over the sea of intelligent upturned faces before him—when he saw the air of firm determination that sat enthroned upon each countenance, and when he calculated the chances of success under such indications, he almost relented, for fear that the movement in its inception had been so strongly pushed that it might frighten the foe to death, before we had an opportunity to defeat him at the ballot box. [Applause.]

This movement of the "seven wise men," as they had been very properly denominated, he said, had been a source of much disquietude and annoyance to the democracy—a class of politicians who talk much of principles, and may, perhaps, think that they possess them, but who, in that regard, are too much like a class of people spoken of by Henry Ward Beecher, who go solemnly through the world, thinking that they are religious, when they are only billious. [Applause.—] The principles of modern democracy consist solely in an aptitude and ability to absorb the public moneys—to dive deep into the public treasury.

He said he desired to speak briefly of the purposes of this movement and the causes which have led to it, and then he would give way to other and abler speakers. It had for its purpose, simply to bring together in joint and united political action, the men of Erie county, who, though they may have differed heretofore, are now heartily opposed to the policy and atrocities that have marked the present national administration. [Applause.—] He knew and felt, sensibly, that such an effort was attended with embarrassments and difficulties. It demanded of men that they should lay aside their former prejudices and animosities that might have been engendered by opposing action through a series of years, and through the friction of many a battle. No one felt the force of this more than

himself, for he now found himself shoulder to shoulder with men, against whom his hand had been raised in partizan strife in many a hard fought campaign. But, he now buried the hatchet, and not only extended the hand of fellowship to his former foemen, who had enlisted in this fresh movement against an accursing administration, but he followed his hand with his whole heart.—[Applause.]

There are, he said, crises in the history of nations, when men are called upon to make personal sacrifices, and to lay upon the altar of a common patriotism their prejudices, opinions and animosities, for the public good, and at no period in the history of this country, since the days of the Revolution, has that service been more eminently called for than at the present moment. [Applause.] By the action of the administration of Mr. Buchanan, involving a series of tyrannies and wrongs which had outraged law, right, and the principles of common humanity, intelligent and right thinking men had been aroused to the dangers which surrounded their liberties and rights, and menaced the peace and happiness of the common country, and had united in this effort to redeem it from so direful a thralldom. In enlisting in this cause, he said, he preserved inviolate his long cherished opinions of slavery, and its pernicious effects upon the well being of the country.—As had been remarked by the gentleman who preceded him, (Mr. Haven,) he yielded nothing of principle, opinion, or independence of thought and action, by thus uniting his efforts with those of his fellow citizens, with a view to bring Erie county back to the good times of other days, when she rolled up her anti-democratic majorities by thousands. [Applause.] He said he confidently looked through this movement to the achievement of that desirable end, and hoped, earnestly, that he might see the day when Erie county shall be triumphantly redeemed.

Where, he would ask, are all the promises of President Buchanan, that were so well expressed in his inaugural? Where are his pledges to allay agitation and bring the country into a state of peace and quietude on the vexed question of slavery? They had all proved as fruitless as his own prolonged existence. [Applause.] He said that Mr. Buchanan had promised the country an economical administration of the government. How well had he kept that pledge of faith? When he entered the Presidential chair, the public treasury was full to overflowing. It then had a surplus of more than twenty millions of dollars, while now, after he has held the reins of government for the brief period of fifteen months, we find the treasury exhausted and a call for loans to the amount of thirty-five millions more to meet the improvidence of government and to defray its ordinary expenses, while the country is at peace with all the outside world. At this rate, Mr. Buchanan's administration would cost the country more than one hundred millions of dollars, merely to grease its wheels and keep it in motion to the end, to say nothing of the consequent cost to business enterprise and individual industry.

Let us look, he said, to the case of Kansas, and see what the administration has accomplished there, for the cause of freedom and right. Her afflicted people had been knocking at the door of the Union, for admittance to the family of States, but her claims have been rejected, except upon terms alike dishonorable to the government and disgraceful to herself. If Kansas would put on the jewelry of the Lecompton Constitution—the

chains and fetters of slavery—then she might be recognized as a State and share a bribe of lands to reward her for her abasement in the eyes of the civilized world. [Applause.] But, thanks to the integrity of the people of Kansas, the terms of Mr. Buchanan had not been accepted, and the infant territory with her oppressed and persecuted population, remains outside the federal compact—the victim of an incensed and tyrannical administration, to which it alone can look for protection and foster care. It is such atrocities as these, he said, that had awakened the people to united action at this time, and he trusted would continue to inspire them to effort, until not only Erie county, but the whole nation shall be redeemed from a thralldom so abasing, and so destructive of the peace and prosperity of its people.

He said, he had briefly and imperfectly attempted to show the way in which Mr. Buchanan had kept his faith with the people who had yielded him their confidence and their suffrages, and to represent the causes which had led to public dissatisfaction and united action on the part of an injured and insulted people, to redress their griefs and reform their government. He said, in conclusion, that he sympathized with this movement in its purposes, and heartily approved of the tone, temper and sentiment of the resolutions, which had been reported by the Committee. In his opinion, they breathed the right spirit and uttered the right sentiment, and he hoped that they might be unanimously adopted as the sense of the meeting.—Upon such principles the people of Erie county could do battle and win victories. [Great applause.]

After Mr. Clapp concluded his remarks, there arose a deafening outcry for the Hon. James O. Putnam, who came forward under a heavy storm of cheering, and spoke as follows:

On the gates of Buzsyrane was inscribed, on the first, "Be bold," on the second, "Be bold, be bold, evermore be bold," and on the third gate, "Be not too bold."

The democratic party has adopted all these maxims save the last. Boldness that shrinks from no purpose of its ambition, boldness that levels every Alpine height which Constitutions and Bills of Rights interpose between it and its will, is its inspiring principle, and is blazoned on all its policy. It never permits "I dare not" to wait upon "I would."

A bold party has its place among the modern activities, and if it would honor and obey the eternal principles of justice, we would step aside and leave its thundering train to pass on unimpeded. But flushed with long success, made arrogant and overbearing by its almost unbroken line of victories, it has come to think itself invincible, and its will has become its governing law, and that will has one, and that an all-absorbing purpose. That purpose is, so far as the institution of slavery is concerned, to overturn the whole policy of the Fathers of the Republic, and to roll backward the tide of progress which for nearly a century has been gathering force and volume. More than this, claiming in times past to be the peculiar champion of State rights as against Federal encroachment, the democratic policy has become the maelstrom of all State rights, of all State sovereignty, when exercised in behalf of free as against servile labor.

I care not to go back beyond the passage of the Kansas-Nebraska bill. I do not controvert the

general principle that, in view of the nature of our government, its diversity of interests, the equitable considerations that present themselves between parties acquiring territory by common blood and treasure, the inhabitants of a new territory should be left free to form a constitution tolerating or rejecting slavery. For the ultimate interests of free labor, irrespective of the justice of the principle, this rule is vastly preferable to any arbitrary line of exclusion by latitudes and degrees. The northern States have nearly twenty millions of people to whom emigration is almost a second nature; and there is a tidal wave of humanity which scarce knows a retreating ebb, ever surging up from the European world, and laying the broad domain of our western territories. With a just government, there is no danger, and slavery by the law of emigration will be limited in its progress, to the tropical regions. I regard this as certain as the fiat of God. But in view of its sacredness as a compact, the Missouri Compromise, an enactment passed by the vote of some of the wisest and greatest and most patriotic men who have ever conferred honor upon human nature, ought not to have been repealed, and the new principle should have had its application to other territory. It necessarily threw open that virgin domain to rapine and violence and civil war. The gauntlet thrown down by the southern democracy, was certain to be picked up by men who feared neither bravado nor steel. At once was revealed the policy of the democratic party. The whole power of the Federal government was thrown into the scale against the North and against free labor.—Border ruffianism in all its shapes and guises, oppression through the Federal Courts, fraud more flagrant than ever before, made a burlesque of the forms of election, signalized the entire Kansas policy of the Pierce Administration and the democratic party. When I speak of the democratic party I speak not of our friends and neighbors at home, who are of that organization, but of the hand that guides it, of the power that sits behind its throne and dictates its action, of the animus that inspires and vitalizes its political life. And this is that band of southern politicians, the living exponents of the latter day policy and views of John C. Calhoun, who have no love for this Union, and whose purpose it is to put free labor under eternal ban, and by fraud or force, to establish slavery on every foot of our present and future territories.

The administration of Mr. Buchanan is but the last, intensified. With State sovereignty on its lips, its territorial policy is as absolute as Austria's. The partition of Poland to appease the Northern Bear, was not more flagrant in its injustice than the attempt to force upon Kansas a constitution which she loathed, and which by ten thousand voices she had spurned. And if proof were wanting that the lower deeps of degradation were in reserve for us, it is afforded in the last act of the drama. The attempt to throw the lasso over Kansas, and to drag her, manacled and fettered, into the Union, a helpless victim, garlanded for the sacrificial altar of its enemies, did not succeed.—Thanks to Senator Douglas and the Republicans in Congress, who, preferring the triumph of a principle to party, combined with the noble band of Americans to deliver the captive.

The administration now makes the infamous attempt to seduce the virtue of Kansas. It declares to her that if she will consent to be baptized at the font of slavery, Mr. Buchanan standing as the God-father, she shall receive millions for her moral

treason, and at once the added star shall glitter to her name on the National Ensigns. Territorial pupillage for years is the avowed penalty of her refusal. And this is called submission of the constitution to the People! A highwayman demands of a traveler his money or his life. He surrenders his money and saves his life, and then the highwayman pleads that the act was voluntary!

Mr. Chairman, with what prophetic vision can we see the train of States yet to arise out of the now western wilds beyond the floods of the Kansas.

I hear the tread of pioneers
Of nations yet to be,
The first low wash of waves, where soon
Shall roll a human sea.

What is their greeting by the democratic party, as robed in beauty and glory, they advance from the womb of the wilderness and prairie? What is its language to the sons and daughters of New England, whom the throes of the Future shall give to people and subdue either slope of the Rocky Mountains? "The fetters are already forged, our popular sovereignty is executive tyranny.—You adopt free constitutions at peril. If free, you come in as beggars, and when by force of your numbers you are irresistible. For slave institutions we have bounties, for free institutions, territorial pupillage and stripes."

Republicans, Whigs, Americans, we are met tonight with some differences of opinion on some subordinate questions, but agreeing in this: that the control of the Federal government is in the hands of the disunion politicians of the democratic party, and that the dearest rights of State sovereignty and of free labor are being prostrated at the feet of this power. Protective of the rights of States or persons, in connection with slavery, we are without a constitution. We have a parchment and a parade of words, but it has no more vitality, it affords no more safeguards, it yields no more certain guidance, known and read and comprehended of all men than does a papyrus exhumed from Heracleum, or now lying entombed under the Pyramids of Egypt. The will of a party has superseded the constitution. What is our political duty as men, as patriots? In the language of the call under which we are assembled, I believe it is "to unite at the polls for the purpose of deposing an administration at once so faithless and despotic."

I have no doubt that it is the solemn duty of all the elements of opposition to combine and restore the government, not to this party or to that party, not to this set of men or to that set of men, but to Justice. If any body will tell me how this can be done—how a party that has so betrayed the interests of the North, and violated the most sacred rights of State sovereignty, can be overthrown, and a just policy be inaugurated, and the Federal offices still be left in their hands—I will adopt the happy method. But until this Utopian way is revealed to us, I know no other than through an opposition Congress and President. What, in the future, is to be the policy of Administration? Is the whole power of the Government, its army, its navy, its judiciary, its Executive, its Congress, all to be impressed into the service of the extension of slave and the depression of free labor? Is the slave trade to be re-opened? Is the North to have no political life, except by courtesy? Are State rights to signify only the rights of Slave States? Is this interest, representing few in numbers, but colossal in power, forever to overshadow the land, subordinating to it every other interest of property and labor? These are the present issues before

the country. Will we combine the fragments, big and little, to revolutionize the existing *regime*?—The ballot-box affords the remedy. Will we adopt it? But there is a cry against coalition. A coalition! A genuine *rawhead and bloody bones* to alarm the timid. A combination of men, cemented only "by the cohesive power of public plunder," is a sordid banditti at best. But a union of men of different shades of opinion on minor questions, but united to restore justice to the government of the country, is worthy and patriotic. Some of the most beneficent social and political reforms of modern times, have been the result of combinations, independent of old organizations.

Truth is a great gainer when she is served rather by a general union of sentiment on a great question, than by the inflexible and often unscrupulous rule of a party. The abolition of the Slave trade was never made a party question in the British Parliament. The friends of Emancipation combined, Whig and Tory, to secure this glorious achievement against a powerful opposition. Faction was not permitted to lay her hands on the Ark of this sacred cause. The same is true of the Free Trade and the Criminal Law questions. Had men in their pride or cowardice shrunk from combining, who were otherwise at antagonisms, very likely that this very day the slave-ship with its free charter and government-protected keel, would be plowing the waves of the British Channel.

I think you have my idea. I think we should adopt the wise policy of the English People, unite on a vital question to put down an Administration that has lost the confidence of the country. A few days since, Lord Palmerston was overthrown because he gave too ready an ear to an insolent demand of the French Emperor. New combinations will overthrow the Derby ministry when it loses the confidence of the nation on any of the great interests of the Kingdom.

I believe that from the habits of our people and the nature of our institutions, two great opposing parties must generally and ought always to exist. They operate as checks upon each other. The tendency of power in any hands is to corruption.

The vigilance of jealous opposition is necessary to spy out abuses, and sound the alarm. But parties should be liberal, and should centre rather in ideas than in men. I confess, that cast-iron thing we sometimes call party, which compels every man to wear its collar and bear its brand—which tolerates no freedom of opinion, compelling its million adherents to march with soldier tread to the drum beat of leadership—which, instead of embodying an army of men, free-judging, approving what they deem right and disapproving what they deem wrong—is a body of political stereotypes, a myriad-humanity, cast in one mould, I loathe from the bottom of my soul. I will neither wear such bonds myself nor impose them on my fellow man. Parties should be liberal and just, shaped and re-shaped to meet the exigencies and the judgment of the Present. The dead Past should be compelled to bury its own dead, and not permitted to hang the carcasses of decayed opinions upon the garments of a fresher life. Much has been lost to the great interests of the country by the intolerance of political organizations. We have erected nicely adjusted platforms, have built our iron bedsteads of opinions and policies, and then laid upon them the narrow and the broad, the long and the short, the political bigot and the liberal, and chopped off and stretched out until men have lost their identities, and groped about with their

mutilations, begging their neighbors to introduce them to themselves. Individuality has been merged into a grand communism of opinion. I have no sympathy with it. My creed for an organization would be that of the old Father in Theology: In non-essentials, difference; in essentials, unity; in all things, Charity.

When God is pleased to cast an audience like this in one physical and mental mould, and one man becomes a perfect type of all other men, then this Procrustean policy may be tolerated.

What bearing have these views upon our present condition? The Administration, by a series of measures which we believe utterly subversive of the liberties of the people and the rights of states, has lost the confidence of the country.—Rather, it never had its confidence, and was elevated only because the opposition was divided.—If it has not done all the mischief it has proposed, it has not been for want of a will, but because the spirit of an oppressed people has been superior even to the power of the government. Shall the opposition, scattered all over thirty-three States of this glorious Union, and representing not all, but a great majority of the high character, the intelligence and the material interests of the country, refuse to combine to overthrow this faithless Administration, because when the great wrong is righted, we may differ among ourselves on subordinate questions? Should we shrink from a common struggle for free altars, because when the principle of toleration is triumphant we would not harmonise on creeds and rituals? Or would we first fight together the battle of Runnymede, laying aside our minor controversies until *Magna Charta* was won.

And here, I want to look for a moment at the claimed differences which now divide the opposition. And I say, on the threshold, that when brought down to the actual opinions of the great body of Americans and Republicans, and of old Whigs who have kept aloof from both these parties, the recent action in Congress shows there is no very wide difference between them. Distinct political associations and separate leaderships, and the bitterness engendered among different circles of men by the antagonisms and strifes of past conflicts, have dug a gulf between us much deeper and broader, than, as yet manifested, has any existing difference of opinion in relation to present or future policy. I present you John J. Crittenden, the veteran Senator of Kentucky, as a type of the American sentiment, with rare, if any exceptions, in every State of this Union. Who has dealt more damaging blows to the great iniquity of this Administration than he? What is his position on the territorial question? That the federal government shall bring all its power, if necessary, to protect the settlers of the new territories against ruffian violence and official fraud; and it in the free exercise of their suffrage, they adopt a free constitution, the new State shall be received into the Union as cordially as if it came with the institutions of his own State. No more, no less. That if by fraud or violence it has imposed upon it any constitution against its will, it shall be kept out unless the wrong be righted, until the crack of doom. This principle adopted, and all the practical results to freedom in the territories, which organization can give her, are secured. If this be not entirely accordant with the Republican idea, it is sufficiently so to form the basis of a union for the overthrow of a power, we both agree, destructive of the rights of states and of the principles of the Constitution. But it is

said we were running different Presidential candidates in 1856, and therefore, it would be argued, we must always divide, and open up a highway between our forces for the ever-triumphant march of the democratic party. Not to review that campaign, I will say that the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, and the wrongs in Kansas, organized the Republican party. Except as it was a vent to the justly roused popular indignation, its practical results, as has always appeared to me, could be no more than protection to the settlers, and by leaving them free to choose, make Kansas a free State, and generally be a resisting power to the aggressive portion of the slavery interest. That aggressive element is that which seeks its ends through the Democratic organization. I have no doubt that had the Republican party succeeded, Kansas would today have been a free and sovereign State. Had the American party succeeded, I believe the speech of Mr. Crittenden on the Le-compton Constitution—a speech worthy of the palmiest days of Senatorial eloquence, a certain indication of what would have been its policy. I believe it would, on the Kansas question, have been the antipodes of the Buchanan policy, and that, protected by the paternal power of the government in its homes, in its franchises and rights, Kansas, robbed in her most royal apparel, would today have been a free and sovereign State. I know that the action of a very large portion of the moral and religious sentiment of the country, and of its very best citizenship, was with the Republican organization. But while such was the general character of the two hundred and seventy-five thousand Republican voters of New York, I also know that the one hundred and twenty-five thousand voters in this State for the American candidates, represented as much intelligence and personal worth and patriotism as did ever any organization of the same number of men that was ever formed for political objects. As it was here, so it was elsewhere. We did not see alike our duty, and by a division of action, where, on the Kansas question, there was little difference of opinion, the tyrannical policy of the Pierce Administration was perpetuated. But because by reason of our dissensions, Joseph was sold into Egypt, shall we now refuse deliverance for our Israel? For without a union there is no national triumph for any other than the present policy. Strong as you are, powerful as you may be, you are not, separate, strong enough. United, the three fold cord could not be broken.

You have my views. I would see an organization upon a basis broad enough to receive all the opposition to the present democratic policy. I want no "pent up Utica," with walls so high as to exclude John J. Crittenden, John Bell, Humphrey Marshall, Henry Winter Davis, and tens of thousands of noble spirits scattered all over the South, who love this Union as well as you and I do, who ask nothing for slavery but its constitutional rights, and who, with all the force of their intellect and position have resisted the great iniquity of the Administration. I ask you, my friends, if while you are garlanding a Seward and a Douglas with the laurel wreath, if of the greenest and fairest, you would not deck the brow of the gallant Kentucky Senator?

O, no, gentlemen, this fight is not against the South as a section, but *against a party in the South*. The democratic party having its central energy and head at the South, as much as the Papal Church has its guiding power in Italy, is the foe. And the majority in a half dozen States south of

of Mason and Dixon's line are with us on every essential principle. I tell you the old Whig party in the slave states was opposed to the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, and knowing that Kansas has been fairly won by free labor, will throw the whole weight of their influence to secure to her her sovereign rights as a State. And that party constitutes today the largest portion of the American party of the South. This is their position, not because, had the laws of emigration and production made Kansas fairly a slave state, it would have been disagreeable to them, but because the same laws have made it free, and they stand, where they ask us to stand, by justice and the principles of the Constitution.

But, it is asked, suppose we combine, and wrest the government from this misrule and injustice, and give to Free Labor its constitutional rights, and suppose that after this is achieved, we shall so differ about a tariff, or a war, or a peace, or the District of Columbia, or Cuba, or about the Niagara Falls, or the White mountains, that we cannot hold together, what then shall we do? If such a contingency happen, if Judah and Ephraim cannot agree after their deliverance from bondage, let them rejoice in the perpetual triumph of the great principle of this conflict, and separate. Let this organization then, if it must, "melt and dissolve and be no longer seen." If it shall have fulfilled its mission when it has crushed this Disunion Oligarchy, it will have lived not unworthily, and can afford to die.

Every Present has its own questions. Sufficient for the day are the organizations that shall meet them. But I will say in passing, that moral and political sympathies have their laws of attraction as well as have material objects. But it is asked, by the democratic party, and with seeming anxiety, who is to hold the offices of your opposition party? I answer, men whose character and ability have its confidence, and whom its sentiments shall indicate as the desired exponents of its views.

But how is this combination to be accomplished? I answer, in any way that preserves the self respect of individuals and parties. It can be, it will be, by no treaty between parties, victors and vanquished. We meet as friends and equals.—There is no Hector to be dragged around the walls of our political Troy to appease the wrath of any Achilles. I believe this is the universal feeling among all parties who desire a combined opposition. As for names they are of little consequence. We want substance, not shadows, facts not fancies, results not pageants.

Men of Erie county who have responded to this call! do we not agree perfectly on State policy, on the questions of the canals, and the protection of the purity of elections? Why, then, on State and County affairs should we divide our political action?

Do we essentially differ on national questions? Is it not true of a large portion of you Republicans, and of a large portion of us Americans, and of all you, old Whigs! that for twenty-five years, with the exception of the interim since 1851, you acted in entire harmony—sharing common defeats, and rejoicing in common victories—worshipping at the same political altars—sitting at the feet of the same great teachers! And although events, almost revolutionary, which lashed the public mind into storm, as a tempest-driven sea, wrenching us, in its fury, away from our old anchorages, and whirling us by irresistible currents into new relations, had separated, and even angered us, did we

not together go down to the side of the sea, to commit the dust we had alike honored, in past days, to its last repose at Marshfield? Did not all our hearts sit in sorrow, mourning as those who would not be comforted, as 'our other—shall I say greater?—leader in the conflict of the past sank into his last sleep amid the groves of Ashland? "I had rather be right than President" was the instinct of patriotism which in Clay was ready to offer up every personal ambition on the altar of Country.

Gentlemen—Patriotism calls upon us to make some sacrifice rather of feeling than principle.—

Can we not say, ought we not to say, that

—Those opposed eyes—
Which 'like the meteors of a troubled heaven,
All of one nature, of one substance, bred,
Did lately meet in th' intestine shock—
Shall now in mutual, well becoming ranks
March along one way, and be no more opposed.

Mr. Putnam's speech was listened to with the utmost attention, frequently broken in upon by cheers, and closed with a long-continued roll of applause which showed how closely he had touched the feelings of his immense audience.

Wm. Dorsheimer, Esq., was next called out. He said:

Mr President and Fellow Citizens:

The principal issue now before the country is so well understood, and has been so ably discussed this evening, that I will, perhaps, most consult your inclinations if I direct my remarks to some of the other reasons why we should oppose the present national administration.

Permit me, however, first to express my concurrence in the explanations which have been given, by the distinguished gentlemen who have preceded me, of the motives which induced this assemblage. You have not gathered together to unite with those who differ with you in opinion, for the purpose of accomplishing any political object, of placing any man or set of men in office, or of displacing those who now hold public station. Such action always excites odium, and is always disgraceful to those who participate in it. I do not understand that any one is expected to abandon, disown or modify any opinions which he, hitherto, has entertained. On the other hand, every one will continue to cherish those opinions, and will be guided by them in the future as he has been in the past. This meeting has been called in accordance with the general impression that circumstances have created new issues, or placed old issues in new relations, and that as to them, those who formerly differed find themselves in agreement.

The motives which may induce electors to oppose or support a government do not grow out of the declared measures of that government alone, but likewise out of their impressions as to the character of the individuals who control it. Our faith in the future action of an administration must rest upon our confidence in the integrity, the courage and the wisdom of its members. You will all remember that during the last Presidential canvass the friends of Mr. Buchanan relied greatly upon his past career. We were told that the affairs of the country would be committed to firm and skillful hands—that Mr. Buchanan was a tried and disciplined statesman, whose patriotism had been tested during long service of the Republic—that his prudence was proverbial—that any deficiency in brilliancy of intellect which might exist, was

compensated for in him by an unusual endowment of the more solid qualities of mind—that he did not seek a re-election, and would not be seduced from the path of duty by the dangerous desire for place—that he was an old man, and could have no other earthly object except to illustrate his declining years by reconciling unfortunate differences, and conferring a lasting peace upon a distracted country. There were some who remembered the past and did not yield to these suggestions. But, they were powerful with many. Unfortunately, events have shown that these arguments were not well founded—events have justified the gloomiest apprehensions which those who most distrusted Mr. Buchanan could have formed.

It is true, the President has been long in office; but, the history of our country and that of other constitutional governments, show that protracted continuance in high station is not always evidence of fitness for it. Cunning sometimes accomplishes as much as talent; timidity is sometimes mistaken for prudence; and the obstinacy with which foolish men cling to their delusions is not unfrequently mistaken for that wise firmness, which is never so signally shown as in the abandonment of long cherished opinions, when they are proven to be unsound. Mr. Buchanan's career is an illustration of this. He entered public life as a federalist, while representing a federal constituency he first came prominently into notice as a supporter of Jackson, the embodiment of the opposition to federalism. Jackson, whose retainer he was, naturally distrusted him, and warned Mr. Polk against him. He represented Pennsylvania in the Senate; it was during the great debate upon the protective system. The interests of Pennsylvania inclined her to the affirmative of that question. Mr. Buchanan was privately understood to be in favor of a tariff, but, was his support of it open and manly? No. He maintained his influence with his party by disguising his position, and his influence with his constituents by misrepresenting the position of his party. He was Secretary of State during the Mexican war. The demands upon the diplomatic branch of the public service were frequent; but Mr. Buchanan found no opportunity for the display of that ability which has been attributed to him. He was Minister to England during the late administration.—There were several important matters in dispute between the two countries. Mr. Buchanan's name is not associated with them. The only act of his foreign service which any one can remember, is his connection with the only state paper which an American must mention with a blush. I refer to the infamous Ostend circular. [Applause.]

His last acts are consistent with his former ones. He was nominated because he had no position upon the question at issue. With a great show of sanctimonious patriotism he pledged himself to a conservative course, and promised to allay the quarrel. He has broken his pledges, and taken the surest way which the wit of man could have devised to exasperate the quarrel. He instructed his agents to take a certain position in Kansas, and then deserted them. In excusing his conduct to the country, he resorted to the flimsiest shifts of sophistry, and proposed a measure which his best friends could not support. Walker, for years his faithful friend, denounced it; Douglas opposed it; Wise spurned it as a dishonorable suggestion; and even Forney was forced to abandon the man of whose fortunes he had been the architect. Defeated upon the main question, he resorted to another device, which Mr. Quitman opposes, be-

cause it does submit the Lecompton Constitution, which Mr. Stephens supported because it does not; which the Washington Union supports because it does not submit the Lecompton Constitution, and which our friends of the Buffalo Courier support because it does. [Applause.]—The wise administrator proves to be a shallow trickster. The healing balm, the result of some rare alchemy, which this aged statesman intended to bequeath to us and to future generations as "a rich legacy," turns out to be a base mixture which no one can touch without pollution. [Applause.]

In other respects this administration is not much better. At a time when our financial system was flying into wreck, the government lavishes its treasure in paying debts which are not due, and a few weeks after is compelled to borrow money, in order to provide for its daily necessities. The only act which any one can approve, the arrest of Walker and his crew, has been virtually disavowed as being contrary to instructions—so that it seems the surest way to confer credit upon the administration is to disobey its orders. [Applause.]

Our democratic acquaintances, when we meet them in private, do not pretend to defend Mr. Buchanan. They tell us he has made mistakes; that he has acted unwisely; that he has yielded to bad influences, but that these things are done, and we had better let them pass. This abandonment of the commonest rules of justice in judging our public men, is full of danger to the country. Our ministers should be tried by the highest standards, and when we see them persistently violating their pledges, it is the duty of patriotic citizens to assemble as we have assembled tonight, and to organize an earnest opposition to them. [Applause.]

In this connection I have a single remark to present in relation to the Kansas question. Our opponents say, let it be granted that the Lecompton Constitution is stained by fraud, that it is illegal and that the people of the Territory are opposed to it; yet when they are admitted into the Union the people can change the constitution, and so no great harm will be done to them or to us.—Now, it would not be difficult to show, that although the abstract right to alter their institutions may reside in the people, they may not be able to avail themselves of that right, and that such a disability will exist in Kansas, if it be admitted under the Lecompton Constitution. Yet, I am willing to meet our adversaries upon the broader ground which they present, that no great harm will be done.

Our relations to Kansas are of the nature of a mutual contract. We have solemnly, by the proclamations of our Executive, by the acts of our Legislature, by the declarations of our parties, promised to secure to Kansas the enjoyment of certain privileges. To disregard and break that promise will have an influence for more extended than the Territory immediately affected by it. It must more or less powerfully affect the whole frame-work of government. Our social fabric is sustained by no artificial supports. There is no army, no aristocracy, no privileged church. Faith in the promises of man is the bond which here holds society together. Each one of us has confidence that his fellow citizen will respect and protect his rights, his life, his property and his liberty; and therefore we are induced by every motive of self-interest to give equal respect and protection to the rights of others. Faith, and the action which that faith stimulates, becomes mutual, and social order is the result. This invisible bond has

been found stronger than the sword or superstition. This gossamer web restrains forces which bars of iron, however firmly welded, cannot restrain. This is the guardian which stands at the door of each man's dwelling, and the cheap defence of nations; under its protection unarmed ships in safety traverse foreign seas, and great cities, which hold in their bosoms thousands of wretches whom famine drives to plunder, lie down to sleep almost without a guard; it is the parent of commerce, for it bids one man trust his wealth to another; it is the genius of Agriculture, for it assures the husbandman that the foot of the spoiler shall not disturb his harvest nor touch his threshold; the laws are deduced from it, and to practice it is a christian virtue—it gives protection to religion herself, and under its shelter the Catholic chaunts his resonant ritual in the same street where the Quaker sits absorbed in his silent worship—all that you have, whether material possessions or possessions of the mind, all that there is which marks the difference between the savages who wandered through the forests of Germany and the citizens* of civilized America has been obtained because man had confidence in man. [Applause.] Can it be said that acts which weaken and destroy this confidence do no harm? Is it no harm to break the pledges of parties, and violate the public law? When the law is broken in our cities or villages, we punish the offender—not to repair the mischief, for in the majority of cases the mischief cannot be repaired—but to prevent others from imitating the criminal. Is there no danger that this crime will be imitated? Is the example less public or less seductive because it was done in Washington, in the capital of the country, by the great executive of the nation, by both houses of Congress, that a great party, great in numbers and great in history, acquiesce in it, that influential citizens excuse it, that an able press supports it? No, there is harm in it. It must tend to demoralize the popular mind. Let those look to it who have been agents in this business that "the ingredients of their poisoned chalice be not commended to their own lips." Let them look to it—those holders of property who have an interest in the safety of society, and who have taught this lesson, that their teachings do not bring ruin upon their own heads.

My fellow citizens this is not an occasion for extended discussion. I shall be happy to give my support to this movement in any way in my power, and I am glad of this opportunity to express my warm sympathy with your purposes, and my earnest desire that those purposes may be accomplished.

In response to loud and repeated calls, Gen. G. A. Scroggs came forward and made a brief and eloquent address. He said:

Fellow Citizens:

It is now late and you have sat here for a long time with a patience that should not be further taxed. I will only take occasion to say that I am deeply gratified with all I have seen and heard to-night. I assure you that I go heart and hand with this movement for a union against the present National Administration. In most cases of political organization men join together against some anticipated wrong, some evil which threatens them in the future; but here is an actual, existing wrong, already committed, and it is for us to see it righted. Even during the latest conflicts in the Presidential contest in 1856, there was

amongst the present opponents of Mr. Buchanan, a faith and confidence, that, in case he should be elected President, his long public life and venerable age were earnest of a fair and honest endeavor, on his behalf, to do *justly* at least, in state matters, which were then known to be of greatest concernment in the public mind. But regardless alike of these as well as of the most unequivocal pledges and solemn promises publicly declared by him and his partizans, that faith has been recklessly ignored, and that confidence most shamefully betrayed. Neither such a President, nor the party that sustains him, is any longer worthy the respect, much less the support, of independent, intelligent persons.

I do not hesitate to avow my belief that, if it were not that the people of the United States have been restrained by the hope and belief that it is within their power to redress the wrongs that the Buchanan dynasty has committed against its sense of justice, to rebuke its daring despotism, and wipe out the numerous insults that the popular will has suffered, peaceably, through the potency of the ballot-box, a revolution, terrible in its majesty, would now be blazing through the land, subduable only by an atonement commensurate in consequence with the instrumentality provoking it.

I have acted in political antagonism with many who stand with me here to-night, but under the urgent circumstances which now press upon us, it is time, in my opinion, to unite in a common cause for the attainment of certain ends we all desire, and in reference to which we all agree.

I agree entirely with the general sentiments uttered this evening. They have my warmest approbation. In reference to Kansas, I have always entertained the same sentiments that actuate me now. I would be happy to speak fully on this point if time afforded, but, as it is, I can only say that I ardently hope that this united opposition may succeed. When it does, we can agree upon some affirmative action; but the first thing to be done is to turn these fellows out! (Uproarious applause.) We must redeem our own district.—No one can say that it has been fairly represented by its present incumbent in Congress. Five-sixths of his constituents disapprove his action. Shall we submit to this? or shall we act like wise and sensible men, ready to act together when we agree in principle, and agreeing to differ on points of minor importance? For one I can act with the constituency of this district in the effort to have its sentiments fairly represented in Congress.

Gentlemen—I will detain you no longer. Let me close by saying that I give my best efforts, heart and hand, to this noble cause. (Prolonged cheers.)

The Chairman then announced the following committee of nine mentioned in the resolutions:

Committee of Nine.—E. G. Spaulding, E. R. Jewett, Noah P. Sprague, Nelson Randall, Thompson Hersee, J. H. Plumb, S. V. R. Graves, L. D. Covey, John Koch.

And at a quarter before eleven o'clock the meeting adjourned.